

Police oppose migrant checks

LES PARFUMS WORTH

Springs by Riley

# Walker limits use of suspect road bridges

By JOHN EZARD

Emergency steps were taken last night to reduce the traffic load on 42 steel box girder bridges, after confirmation that the bridges could be unsafe. Mr Peter Walker instructed police to shut one lane on each carriageway of all girder bridges on trunk roads. He advised authorities controlling such bridges non-trunk roads to do the same, and ordered delays on the opening of two bridges the Mersey tunnel approach.

The moves follow a critical report from a technical committee set up to study the collapse of bridges of similar construction at Yarra, Melbourne, and Milford Haven, South Wales. The Yarra disaster killed 30 people, and four died at Milford Haven.

The Department of the Environment said tonight that all 42 bridges now carrying traffic would undergo rigorous inspection to detect any signs of trouble. The risk of post-construction failure was considered very slight, and tonight's move was taken to "completely safeguard the public."

The order launches the most sweeping and urgent Government safety review of a new engineering design since the investigation, after the Roman Point disaster, of all new blocks of flats built on the "stack of cards" principle.

The bridges affected include three on the M6, two on the M4, two on the M5, and three on the M61.

The restriction comes a week after Mr Walker announced a new development of two bridges on the Mersey tunnel approach. These tests, the Department of the Environment said last night, showed that "components in immediate contact with the supporting piers could be at risk."

As it will take some time to carry out the design re-appraisal and make necessary modifications, it has been decided by the Department in agreement with the two authorities in the interests of public safety that the opening of these two bridges shall be postponed.

The Yarra and Milford collapses provoked the first widespread doubts about steel box girder bridges, a new development which has been drastically reduced the cost of long-span bridges. A total 61 other bridges are now being built in Britain on this principle, and none will carry traffic until they have been fully investigated.

The system replaces the traditional "T" shaped girders with "boxes" of sheet steel welded or bolted together to form a tube. Bulkheads are spaced at intervals inside the tubes to help reduce the stress on them, and the sides are stiffened by steel ribs welded to the inner surface.

An inquiry after the Milford collapse found that the load on a section which buckled was nearly twice as much as the components could take without a likelihood of failure. Sir Eubert Smith, who led the inquiry, said the design was "pioneer work that is pushed towards the limits of the engineers' knowledge."

Now Mr Walker's technical committee, after a seven-month inquiry, has advised him to apply stricter design rules to bridges of this type. The committee has drawn up interim rules to be published as soon as possible, but "in order not to



Lawful assembly... outside the Commons (left during the lobby by Clydeside shipbuilders yesterday and (right) a policeman carrying away a placard left in Downing Street. (Report, back page)

# Peace hopes dashed at Ford

By GEOFFREY WHITELEY

More Ford workers last night, joined the strike at Halewood in protest at the dismissal of a shop steward. And in London, negotiations to end the strike resulted in deadlock.

The union negotiator, Mr Moss Evans, said after six hours of talks with Mr Bob Ramsey, Ford's chief negotiator: "We're no nearer a solution. It looks pretty black—we made absolutely no progress."

There are no plans for any further talks between the two men. After the meeting Mr Evans phoned Halewood shop stewards—meeting in Liverpool—to tell them the results.

More than 6,000 Ford workers were idle on Merseyside last night—either on strike or laid off.

There is now a risk of disruption spreading to the main Ford assembly plant, at Dagenham. The Halewood stoppage was joined yesterday by workers in the transmission department, which makes all the gearboxes for the Ford vehicle range in Britain.

Ford said it had enough transmission units to keep production going at its other plants until the end of this week. After that, the situation would have to be reviewed, and there is the possibility of workers having to be laid off at Dagenham, Langley, and at other plants.

An early return at Halewood seemed remote after the workers' meeting. The original dispute caused an unofficial strike by 3,000 workers in the assembly section, and yesterday they voted overwhelmingly to continue on strike until the steward, Mr John Dillon, is reinstated. Mr Bill Maguire, co-ordinator of the assembly plant, said the management's dismissal of Mr Dillon was an indication of "the toughening of discipline," and was "the final straw."

The strike spread to the transmission department as day shift workers arrived at the plant. They held a meeting which was also attended by men on their way home from the night shift, and by last night the department was at a standstill with 2,000 workers on strike. Pockets of workers in other sections of the plant have also joined the strike, and a further 1,000 workers are laid off.

Halewood failed to produce cars for the third day running, and Ford estimate that the strike has now caused the loss of about 2,000 vehicles, worth £1.5 millions.

The dismissal of Mr Dillon followed a dispute last week in the Halewood paintshop. He was alleged to have held unauthorised meetings in work-

# Stolen Greco found

BI AGENTS have recovered the statue of Spain's national treasure, El Greco's "Assumption of the Virgin," in Manhattan, early 35 years after it was stolen by a revolutionary crowd. It is valued at \$16,000.

# Girl tantrum Reith dies

BORD REITH, who pioneered broadcasting and gave the BBC its "Auntie" image, died yesterday at his home in Edinburgh, aged 72.

# Boy poisoned

SECOND BOY has been taken to hospital after drinking the weedkiller "Fenathion". Aged 12, he has little chance of recovery, said doctors at the Royal Hospital Sick Children in Edinburgh yesterday. His name not being disclosed.

# Some spiders

PETER WALKER, Secretary for the Environment, told Commons yesterday that he was "actively considering" a question of exhaust fumes from petrol-engine vehicles.

# Freedom

ORD ECOLES, the Minister responsible for the Arts, commented in the Lords yesterday that there would be no statutory obligation on museums and art galleries to impose the charges proposed by the Government.

# Fines paid to free sick man

BY OUR OWN REPORTER

The chronically-sick father, imprisoned for failing to pay fines imposed on his young son, was yesterday released from Armley Prison, Leeds, after an outstanding amount of £150 was paid by the Leeds Claimants' and Unemployed Workers' Union. It is heard that several hundred readers were sent money after reading of the case in yesterday's issue.

The father was sentenced to 14 days when he was unable to pay the fines and costs of £150. He had been found guilty of theft. He has been unemployed for five years, receives £11 a week from Supplementary Benefits Commission. His income is £10 a week, stop of £3.50 a week.

Joe Kenyon, an official of Claimants' Union, said last night that he had gone to the

# List of bridges

These are the Department of the Environment bridges involved:

Fylde (M6) Lancs.  
Salisbury (M5) Lancs.  
Adur Bridge (A27) Sussex  
Wye Viaduct (M4) Glouce.  
Aust (M4) Glouce.  
Tinsley (M1) upper deck, trunk road lower deck Yorks.  
Midland Links, Oldbury (M5) Staffs.  
Midland Links, West Bromwich (M5) Staffs.  
Midland Links, Bescott (M5) Staffs.  
Loughouse (M62 over M1) Yorks.  
Wardley Grange (M61) Lancs.  
Wardley Moss (M61) Lancs.  
The Clump (M61) Lancs.  
Sandholme Loop (M62) Lancs.  
Wardley Hall Loop (M62) Lancs.  
Bury New Road (A56 over M62) Lancs.  
Bredon (M5) Glouce.  
Iswell River (M62) Lancs.  
Haydon (A69) N'umberland.  
Lumley Dene (A1 (M)) Durham.  
Hallingdon Slip (Edensfield) Lancs.  
Rosebank (Ravenstall) Lancs.  
Of the remaining bridges, seven are owned by the Department, but carry local authority roads, mainly unclassified roads, across the M6. Nine are accommodation bridges of the sort that connect farms split by major roads and four—at Thurcroft, Birkenhead, Bristol and Tower Hamlets—are owned by local authorities.

TV, radio—2

Arts 10 Overseas 2, 3, 5  
Books 9 Parliament 8  
Business 14-16 Sport 50, 51  
Entertainment 8 Women 11  
Home 5-8 X-words 19, 21  
Horror 17

Classified—6, 16-19

# West tries tough line to bring back civil rule to Pakistan

From MARTIN WOOLLACOTT: Islamabad, June 16

The West is taking an increasingly tough line with Pakistan's military government. According to well informed sources here, the Aid to Pakistan Consortium will almost certainly not meet in July as planned.

This postponement, which could be for several months, would amount to an effective suspension of both commodity loans and some project aid to Pakistan. New commodity loans are unlikely to be agreed to by the consortium until, as the Western diplomat here put it, the West sees not only promises but also performance in the restoration of civil rule and of genuine law and order as opposed to mere military control in East Bengal.

These commodity loans, which Pakistan uses to buy essential raw materials for her industries and fertiliser and pesticides for her agriculture, are the most immediately vital form of aid. The country's usable foreign reserves are believed to have fallen to \$100 million and are expected to drop to zero by late September unless there are new commodity loans.

The impact on West Pakistan's industry and trade of the loss of commodity loans would be extremely serious with inevitably reduced supplies of raw materials allied to the effective loss of the East Bengal market, which normally takes some 30 per cent of West

which Pakistan can expect to receive unconditionally in the next few months is humanitarian help for East Bengal to be distributed under international supervision. A variety of ways are being thought up to prevent the army from getting its hands on relief supplies or equipment. One American suggestion is the hiring of small steamships from "third" countries to reduce the chance of the army's requisitioning either the ships or the supplies.

It is believed that Mr Peter Cargill, a World Bank official who is chairman of the Aid to Pakistan Consortium and who has just returned to Islamabad after a visit to East Bengal, has put these unpleasant facts before President Yahya Khan, whose National Economic Council is meeting here tomorrow. Much will depend on the details of President Yahya's plans for the return to civil rule, which he was expected to announce this week. It is now thought he will make the announcement toward the end of the month, perhaps after the Pakistani Budget, due on June 26.

The delay is thought to be connected with the failure to recruit more than a handful of Awami League and other Bengali politicians to the Government's aid. But even if this announcement meets with the minimum requirements of the nations giving aid, it seems that they now wish to wait until they

# A 'helpful' blind eye

From SIMON WINCHESTER: Calcutta, June 16

The British Government did not receive an official eyewitness report of the refugee tragedy in East Bengal from its diplomatic team in Calcutta for at least the first months of the crisis because to have obtained one would have been "unhelpful" to relations between Whitehall and Pakistan.

None of the British deputy High Commission staff in Calcutta was permitted to visit any of the refugee areas until the High Commissioner himself, Sir Terence Garvey, arrived on a routine court visit last week. The reason for this apparent lack of official interest, according to the deputy High Commissioner in Calcutta, Mr Stephen Miles, was that it would be more helpful to lay off for the time being.

"We were trying at the time to talk with the Pakistan Government and we have tried to maintain a capacity to speak to them," he said.

Speaking to reporters after he had opened the new War on Durn airport, he said he had decided not to involve any of his staff in a personal tour of the stricken areas because "the whole thing was going to be played up rather much if the British representative was going round the border areas."

Mr Miles said he had made the decision to stay away from the troubled regions on his own initiative, although "the people in London know about it."

Mr Miles first visited one of the camps last week when Sir Terence Garvey toured the area. Sir Terence, who was only recently appointed to his post, was making a routine tour of India's major cities. Mr Miles said that visits would continue from now on.

Earlier this week Mr Miles said his office had collected its information on the refugee crisis on the basis of reports from journalists, refugee workers, and Oxfam officials.

The undoubted inference from Mr Miles's explanation is that Her Majesty's principal representative closes to the crisis—arguably one of the worst human and political problems for many years—did not bother to obtain first-hand information purely in the interests of international diplomacy. Mr Miles said that he "didn't want to rock the boat."

It is more than probable that the Government's response to the crisis, which came very late in the day, may have been delayed because Whitehall was not privy to precise first-hand information. This lack of data was apparent in the pronouncements of the Minister for Overseas Development, Mr Wood, during the Commons debate on the crisis on May 14.

Those who had visited the regions were able to speak in graphic terms of what they had seen. Mr Wood, however, was only able to say that he was "awaiting reports from charitable associations and from the United Nations High Commission" before deciding on the Government's response.

Besides Mr Miles, there are 14 members of the deputy High Commission in Calcutta—Head of Chancery, three Second Secretaries, two First Secretaries, and eight non-Foreign Office staff.

Late tonight, 15 young British students, representing the Bromley-based charity organisation Kasur, arrived in Calcutta in a charter aircraft with three Land-Rovers, which were immediately impounded by Indian Customs.

Aid developments, page 3: leader comment, page 12.

# For £4 a month you could:

1. Protect your family by insuring your life for £5,000.
2. Make yourself £10,000 in cash.
3. Guarantee that neither accident nor illness can stop this happening.

Now think what £6, £8 or £10 could do! Fill in the coupon and see.

\*depending upon age.

To:—The Managing Director, Abbey Life (Dept. M.), 190 Strand, London WC2R 1DY Telephone 01-836 6600

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Full details please of the plan most suitable for a person aged \_\_\_\_\_ years.

ALP/15/17/76

**ABBEE LIFE**  
**TRIPLE PROTECTION**



## OVERSEAS NEWS

# Goodman mission ostensibly prelude to summit meeting

By PATRICK KEATLEY, Diplomatic Correspondent

Lord Goodman has carried out a secret mission to Rhodesia on behalf of the British Government, and has reported back to Sir Alec Douglas-Home at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office. If events now follow roughly the same pattern as in 1968, when Lord Goodman carried out his previous mission, the next step could be a summit meeting between Mr Heath and Rhodesia's rebel leader, Mr Ian Smith.

If so, the British Prime Minister is unlikely to choose the deliberately dramatic setting of a warship at Gibraltar, as Mr Wilson did when he used HMS Tiger in 1968 and HMS Fearless two years later. But political opinion among Tory MPs at Westminster concerned with African affairs is that Mr Heath has little choice as party leader about whether or not he will go so far as a summit.

With the party conference coming up in October, and the necessity of taking the renewal of the Rhodesian Sanctions Order through Parliament on the anniversary of UDI next November, it becomes imperative for the Conservative leadership to produce some kind of package deal on Rhodesia before the autumn.

No one realises this better than Mr Ian Smith himself. His wily tactics since UDI five years ago show him to be a close student of the political currents at Westminster, and he does not lack for helpful advisers among those MPs on the Right wing of the Tory Party who favour his cause.

However, those who have dealt with Mr Smith in the past are familiar with the kind of

cooling noises which have suddenly begun to emerge from Salisbury. Mr Smith and his Ministers know how to sound like doves when it is necessary to create a propitious atmosphere for British Ministers to begin a dialogue. Thus, we now hear him screaming out of the Milton Buildings in the Rhodesian capital suggesting that the Prime Minister is coming under pressure from businessmen to get a settlement, and that his Administration is worried about the African population explosion, with all that is implied in the way of future economic problems.

Buried away in these unofficial tidings is the harder edge of the real reserve position of the ruling Rhodesian Front. The 1968 Constitution of 1968 is an accomplished fact, although wholly illegal, and the principle of parity which is enshrined in it, is something that the "Fronters" will never change.

This principle is simple enough: the ultimate goal for Africans is equal numbers of Africans in the National Assembly, under a complex formula of qualifications based on education and income. Independent experts have calculated that the actual attainment of this 50-50 position might come by the year 2040 at the earliest.

In Whitehall last night, officials were totally unrepentant about the fact that there had been no advance announcement of the secret mission by Lord Goodman, nor any announcement afterwards that the mission had been completed. Now that the news has leaked out in Salisbury, the FCO says that Lord Goodman "visited Rhodesia at the

request of the Foreign and Commonwealth Secretary" as part of the process for finding out if there is a realistic basis for full scale negotiations. The statement adds: "Sir Alec Douglas-Home does not intend to say more, until he has something of substance to report."

When did Lord Goodman go? How long was he in Salisbury? Who else did he see, apart from Mr Smith? To all these questions Whitehall has no answer at the present time.

But the timing of the secret visit, which appears to have taken place at the beginning of June, does at last provide an explanation of the curious rash of reports from Rhodesia a fortnight ago, which suggested that negotiations between London and Salisbury — previously conducted as an exchange of letters through Pretoria — had now moved on to a "higher level".

There can be no doubt of the capacity of Lord Goodman, with his shrewd lawyer's mind, to carry out this particular mission. He had already mastered the complexities of successive Rhodesian constitutions when he went out in 1968. He could therefore brief himself on what Mr Smith's regime has done subsequently in the 1969 Republican constitution and then discuss with the rebel leader how these events could possibly be squared with the Five Principles of Sir Alec Douglas-Home.

These principles require, among other things, that any final formula should be acceptable to the people of Rhodesia as a whole, not only the 200,000 white settlers, but the politically-powerless African community, which now numbers approximately 5,100,000 souls.

approval, because whatever the long-term problems Mr Smith will never agree to a settlement for majority rule. Nor will he allow the rate of progress of black power to be determined by anyone other than the ruling white minority.

The sources believe that Mr Smith is, however, willing to consider some formula to speed black political advancement, which at the moment is pegged to the amount of income tax paid by the African majority as a group.

The sources said: "Our position is that we do not intend making any positive long-term decision about black rule, or white rule. We want to keep Rhodesia as it is, and leave the big decisions for the next generation of politicians."

A section of Mr Smith's Rhodesian Front is uneasy about the changed situation. There is mounting impatience within the party from hardliners who argue that dialogue is hindering progress on domestic issues, and who say that any settlement involving the abandonment of principles enshrined in the new Constitution would be too expensive.

But an influential pro-settlement lobby has also sprung up within the party, to push Mr Smith's view that a last sincere try at a settlement should be made, and that concessions are inevitable.

Assuming that the Common Market is enlarged by the entry of Britain and the other three candidates, Mr Rippon believes that in the next few years the Western European Union will concentrate less on political consultations and more on its defence functions laid down in the revised Brussels Treaty.

Mr Rippon was presenting the report on the WEU Council's activities during 1970 to the WEU Assembly, meeting at the Palais d'Iena. During the year, he said, the Council, with the cooperation of the Arms and Control Agency and NATO, had continued to supervise the application of the revised treaty, and the standing armaments committee had worked for closer cooperation in arms production.

Much remained to be done in this field. They needed to make faster progress towards the joint production of armaments in Western Europe, and to evolve a European defence policy within the framework of NATO.

Rippon said the impression he had gained from meetings of the Council was of the increasing fundamental agreement among WEU Governments on most issues. After they had laid, as he said, the foundations for an enlarged EEC, he

believed it imperative that they should work towards closer cooperation in the political field.

They would all benefit from a more collective European approach in their relations to the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. In the Middle East they had a common interest in the maintenance of their oil supplies, and the Arab-Israeli conflict created a major threat to their economic and political interests. In the Third World they had many interests in common which impelled them towards cooperation, one of the major ones being the aid programmes in which there was an interest for pooling their resources.

Since the Hague conference in December, 1969, Mr Rippon continued, the members of the EEC had been trying to harmonise their foreign policies. Arrangements had been made for the applicant countries to be kept informed of the progress of their discussions, and for the Ten as well as the Six to meet at Ministerial level.

These political consultations marked an important step forward as they were aimed at the harmonisation of policies and

From NESTA ROBERTS: Paris, June 16

not merely the exchange of views. There were arrangements also for regular meetings of specialists to prepare agreed reports for Ministers on such subjects as East-West relations and the Middle East. Such consultations among experts were a necessary precondition for any real harmonisation of foreign policies.

All this would inevitably affect the role of WEU when the Community was enlarged, although the latter's function in the defence field would of course remain. If Britain, along with the other applicants, played a full part in the political consultations of the Community, as it would, there was likely to be an overlapping of political functions between the Community and WEU.

At that stage, the Council would need to decide on how it could best continue to try to harmonise policies, and, with-out prejudging the matter, he thought it likely that WEU would concentrate more on its defence functions.

They had, however, acquired the habit of regular consultations on political matters in WEU, and it was important that

in discussing arrangements for the future they should take account of the valuable practical experience so gained.

"It is not by the abstract construction of several institutions but by growing together that we will eventually create a united Europe," Mr Rippon said. "We shall achieve unity by acting together as nations, not by seeking to impose a rigid uniformity on our people. With the enlargement of the Community, I believe, it will be easier to achieve a real harmonisation of foreign policy, and I look forward to the day when this becomes second nature."

Asked by Mr John Peel (C.) whether WEU as the new Euro-group within NATO should, in future, be the main body for considering European defence, Mr Rippon, stressing that he was giving his personal opinion only, said there might be alterations in the structure of NATO as conditions changed. The division of labour between the Euro-group and NATO would have to be considered in the light of events.

To a question from Mr Judd (Lab.), who referred the agreement on all sides the House of Commons NATO was the only one which the security of the could be considered, Mr Rippon replied that they were trying to strengthen the alliance. Far from destroying it, we cannot for ever expect US to bear a disproportionate share of the burden of defence.

Finally, replying to Mr Vailley, of France, Rappo for the committee on science and technological questions, Rippon said that in the past years they had not made much progress in cooperation as they should have done as "tragic" that they had produced a really "Euro" Airbus, though a good deal of work was done. He believed that Britain would give momentum technical progress.

During the morning Assembly adopted a resolution which recommended that three other candidate countries to the EEC, Ireland, No and Denmark, should be in to join Britain in WEU.

## France now in a hurry

By HELLA PICK

THERE were hints in Brussels yesterday that the Community really means to complete the membership negotiations next week. Mr Marc Boegner, the French permanent representative to the Community, said he hoped the EEC Ministers would be discussing "for the last time" solutions for New Zealand and for Britain's contributions to the Community budget.

New Zealand, too, seems confident that matters are coming to the crunch next week. Mr John Marshall, the Deputy Prime Minister, is making a last-minute lobbying call on the Dutch Government today and will be at hand in Luxembourg during the Ministerial negotiating session between Britain and the Six.

Yesterday the deputy negotiators met in Brussels, and it was there that Mr Boegner hinted that the negotiations might be concluded at the Luxembourg talks. He was replying to Sir Con O'Neill who had made three points. First he asked for formal association for the Isle of Man and for the Channel Islands. This will not be negotiated until the autumn. Then, Sir Con dealt with New Zealand and with Britain's contribution to the Community budget. He made a

fighting demand for New Zealand. Britain, he said, would expect the Community to give New Zealand quantitative guarantees for its butter and cheese exports during the transition period, coupled with a review before the transition ends.

As for Britain's budget contribution during the period of transition, Sir Con hinted himself to the hope that the Community would at last produce figures and be specific about the payments it expected. So far the Community had only agreed on the principles that should be applied in calculating British payments during the transition. But they had not replied to Britain's proposals on budget payments. Both proposals are now academic anyhow. Britain will have to pay for the transition, he said, but he had originally suggested. This was agreed in Paris. But the Community must come out with figures before Britain can formulate a response.

## Cholera will return to camps, warns Oxfam

By MARTIN ADENEY

An Oxfam public health expert who has just returned from inspecting the conditions in which refugees are living in West Bengal, warned yesterday that although cholera had been temporarily stifled, it would return.

Mr Jim Howard, Oxfam's industries officer, who spent five years in India in the sixties, said: "These people are sitting ducks for typhoid. Typhoid is inevitable, so is cholera. Even if people were inoculated, they lacked the protein to put up with strong resistance to the disease."

Many refugees were housed in tents, leaking huts with a space 5ft. by 2ft. allowed for each person. The problems of sanitation was unbelievably difficult, he said. In the camps he had visited near Barasat, 50 miles north of Calcutta, trenches filled with water as soon as they were dug, even though the monsoon rains had not begun and in many camps latrines had not been built.

In time camps round Barasat, where Indian authorities estimate that 300,000 refugees had been added to the 700,000 population, "thousands of people are outside the camps packed into temporary shelters of leaves and twigs, like a locust plague stripping the area for fuel and shelter."

For them and the people in the camps, "all the medicine in the world will not stop typhoid. The water supply is

taken literally from their feet."

Oxfam, which is already sending tents and plastic sheet for shelter, is now to arrange urgent supplies of disinfectant, bleaching powder, and DDT to treat the ground and the huts where insects are already breeding. It is to make the Barasat sub-district an area for special action.

"We have no problem at all with the Indian Government. In terms of local administration it is to make the job of the century, but this is going to be the problem of the century. People are still coming across and these people don't leave after floods and cyclone. They won't leave their land except under incredible and diabolical pressure," Mr Howard said.

Mr Howard believes that the refugee exodus has increased again because the word has now got out that East Bengal that cholera is under control and people are being fed—some, times better than they have been in their lives. There could be another three to four million to come across.

At the moment, the Indians seem to be feeding the refugees particularly well to discourage them from leaving the camps. But, he says, they cannot keep feeding them at this rate.

The Young Vic is to present a charity performance of The Chariot of Scapino in aid of the India and Pakistani Relief

## Anzacs in final pleas

By MICHAEL LAKE

The Australian deputy Minister, Mr Douglas Angus, arrived in London yesterday for a last-ditch attempt to Australia's case for safeguard her export of wool against the week's negotiations in the application to join the Common Market.

There is no sign yet the will succeed: the negotiators which could settle the terms of British membership are to be devoted essentially to three outstanding issues: Britain's contributions to the Community budget, so safeguarding for New Zealand, and the problems of EEC fisheries policy.

Mr Anthony, who has visited the capitals of the Six, told the Guardian yesterday that it was greater recognition of Australia's case, but Britain not yet put it forcefully enough. He hoped his visit would "bring to the fore" more serious details of Australia's position in agriculture, particularly in butter and sugar, so the common external tariff affected Australia's fruit in which, if damaged, would create a massive regional problem in New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia.

Mr Anthony's case boils down to a perfectly simple argument for transitional arrangements for food which are not too high and a low tariff against canned and dried fruit, would, in fact, be satisfied a heart-warming declaration goodwill towards Australia.

"It is an indictment Britain and the EEC if all contacts and negotiations the years, including recent talks, are just treated with contempt," Mr Anthony said. Australia's position is not in the next round of talks in Luxembourg, I shall be very appointed in Great Britain.

"I want to be sure 'third countries' don't pay price of Britain's entry as far as I can see, Australia being treated like any 'third country'."

"I am not here to block talks. But I want a fair deal the short term, towards a time that has been a tradition of supply and demand."

In the meantime, Mr Marshall, deputy Prime Minister, decided yesterday that he would fly to Luxembourg on Monday to be involved in the crucial negotiations, continuing arguments for his country's products.

## Malagasy Smith in search of a formula

From PETER NIESENAND: Salisbury, June 16

It was confirmed in Whitehall last night that the Government of Madagascar has asked the British Government to begin talks with a view to the departure of the RAF from its base at Majunga, used in maintaining the Beira patrol.

The British Ambassador in the Malagasy capital, Mr Timothy Crosthwaite, has begun talks with officials at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. No announcement had been made by either Government until the news leaked out accidentally and has been belatedly confirmed.

There is no great logic in this surprising initiative by President Tsiranana's Government and the real explanation probably lies in a mixture of domestic political pressures and the recent visit to Madagascar of South Africa's Foreign Minister, Dr Muller.

The latter event was part of Mr Vorster's policy to attract many governments of black Africa as possible into South Africa's orbit. The Muller mission ended with a banquet and a trade agreement, and the prospect of a greatly increased flow of South African tourists.

The island's people are essentially Asians. They have much less interest than, say Zambia and Tanzania in working for political changes in the white minority regimes of Southern Africa.

But it is not known whether the Rhodesian shift will be sufficient to win British

Mr Ian Smith's Administration has slowly begun to shift its hardline position on talks with Britain and the prospects for settlement appear brighter. Lord Goodman's latest mission indicates that the British Government believes Mr Smith is anxious to find a solution.

According to official sources here this assessment is correct. Mr Smith is said to be concerned about the long-term future. Rhodesia has one of the highest African birthrates in the world, and the five million black population is expected to double within 18 years.

Mr Smith's advisers urged him to be prepared to make some concessions. The country needs international acceptance in order to attract the amount of foreign investment needed in order to cope with the growing black unemployment problem, and keep the security forces at maximum efficiency to deal with future guerrilla threats.

Mr Smith now seems ready to consider constitutional amendments which accept the principle of African majority rule though some future and as yet unspecified date. For Rhodesia, this is a revolutionary re-think, and if it comes about will probably split the ruling Rhodesian Front.

But it is not known whether the Rhodesian shift will be sufficient to win British

## Gandhi aid-seekers fail

From INDER MALHOTRA: Bombay, June 16

Indian public opinion was today turning critical of the numerous ministerial missions sent by Mrs Gandhi to gather support for the Indian position on Bangladesh and to persuade the rich nations to share the cost of maintaining 5.7 million refugees now in India.

Even those who agree with Mrs Gandhi's rhetoric that the Ministers are not on a begging mission, feel that the Ministers have so far cut a sorry figure and are unlikely to achieve much.

Even from Moscow, which is sympathetic to Indian feeling, the Foreign Minister, Mr Swarn Singh, could obtain

nothing more than an ambiguous joint statement and Indian officials who are anxious to retain the mediatory role in the Indian subcontinent.

Canada's response to his pleadings was chilling: he was still in Ottawa when the Canadians announced that they would not discontinue aid to the military regime in Islamabad.

Meanwhile, the Education Minister and the Industries Minister were travelling in other countries and getting little more than patient bearing and promises of cash for the relief of refugees.

In the circumstances, Mrs

Gandhi's decision to send more Ministers overseas has evoked derisive comment.

Meanwhile some Indian observers have underlined a change in Mrs Gandhi's stand. At Sikkim in Assam, three days ago she maintained that Pakistan will have to bow to international pressure to reach a political settlement with the people of Bangladesh.

In Parliament yesterday she ruled out a political settlement in Bangladesh and declared that India must have to "go through the breakaway state to the big Powers" would do nothing to make military regimes see reason.

## TELEVISION

WITH the notable exception of "This Week" (BBC, 9.30) you are probably best off sticking to ITV tonight (which certainly makes a one hundred per cent change from last night). William Trevor wrote the (repeated) "Play for Today" and Rossiter, Redmond, Isabel Dean star ("The Italian Table", BBC-1, 9.20), and the Right Honourable Harold Roy, Barbara, Richard, Tony, Jim, and Denis actually allowing themselves to consider past and future under the title "Yesterday's Men" ("24 Hours", BBC-1, 10.35).

### BBC-1

9.38-11.15 a.m. Schools: 9.38 Merry-go-round: 10.0 Science Session: 10.25-10.45 Maths Today: 11.0 Watch! 11.25 Cricket: Second Test, England v. Pakistan. 1.30 p.m. Watch with Mother. 1.45-1.55 News. 2.5-2.55 Schools: Changing Britain. 2.50 Racing from Royal Ascot: 3.5-4.45 (Gold Cup) and 4.20 races; Cricket: Second Test, England v. Pakistan. 4.40 Jackanory. 4.55 Blue Peter. 5.20 Follow Me. 5.25 Wacky Races. 5.44 Hector's House. 5.50 News. 6.0 Nationwide: London. 6.10 Doctors. 7.0 Top of the Pops. 7.25 All Gas and Gaiters. 7.55 Children of the World, with Danny Kaye. 9.0 News. 9.20 Play for Today: "The

Italian Table" with Leonard Rossiter, Isabel Dean, Moira Redmond. 10.35-11.00: Yesterday's Men: the ex-Prime Minister and six ex-Cabinet Ministers. 11.25-11.45: These Four Walls. 11.50 Weather.

WALES (as BBC-1 except)— 2.30-3.20 p.m. Gwlad a Stryd. 6.0-6.45 Wales Today: Nationwide. 6.55-7.10 Heddliw. 7.55 Week in Week Out. 11.32 Weather, Close.

ENGLISH REGIONS—6.0-6.45 p.m. Nationwide: Look North. Midlands Today: Look East. Points West. South Today: Spotlight. South-west. 11.32 Regional News.

BBC-2 11.0-11.20 a.m. Play School: Ideas Day. 1.30 p.m. Cricket: Second Test, England v. Pakistan. 2.35 Computers in Business. 7.5-7.30 Open University: Mathematics 21. 7.30 News.

8.0 The Six and Britain: Harmony. 9.0 Gardeners' World: Percy Throver. 9.20 Show of the Week: Morecombe and Wise. 10.10 News. 10.10 Disco 2: Loudon Wainwright III. 10.35 World Cinema: Robert Flaherty's "Nanook of the North"—life of an Eskimo.

### ITV

LONDON (Thames)

11.0 a.m.-3.0 p.m. Schools: 11.0 Rules. Rules: Rules. 11.18 Primary French: 11.30 It's Fun to Read: 11.40-12.00 Our Neighbours: 1.40 p.m. Picture Box: 2.0 Karl and Christa: 2.25 Primary French: 2.40 Le Butin de Colombbert.

3.0 Homes of History: Salttram House. 3.10 Time to Remember: 1911-1913. Time of the Suffragettes. 3.40 Origami. 3.55 Tea Break. 4.25 Peyton Place. 4.55 Atom Ant. 5.20 Magpie. 5.50 News. 6.0 Today: Eamonn Andrews. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.0 Never Mind the Quality, Feel the Width. 7.30 Thursday Film: "Three on a Spree" with Jack Watling, Carole Lesley. 9.0 Queenie's Castle. 9.30 This Week. 10.0 News. 10.10 Cinema. 11.0 Callan Saga. 12.00 midday What the Papers Say. 12.15 a.m. Ideas in Print: David Scott Blackhall.

ANGLIA—11.0 a.m.-3.0 p.m. Schools. 4.35 Anglia News. 4.7 Cooking Quiz. 4.25 Melodrama. 4.55 Captain Scarlet. 5.15 Magpie. 5.20 Arena. 5.25 Crossroads. 7.0 Film: "Guns at Dawn" with Richard Attenborough, Jack Hawkins, Moll Farrow. 9.0 Queenie's Castle. 9.30 This Week. 10.0 News. 10.10 Cinema. 11.0 Callan Saga. 11.55 News. Weather in French.

### MIDLANDS (ATV)

11.0 a.m.-3.0 p.m. Schools. 3.20 Houseparty. 3.30 Tomorrow's Houseparty. 4.20 Women Today. 4.30 Peyton Place. 4.40 Magic Ball. 4.55 Fireball XL3. 5.25 Crossroads. 7.0 Film: "Stagecoach" with Bing Crosby, Ann-Margret. 9.0 Queenie's Castle. 9.30 This Week. 10.0 News. 10.10 Cinema. 11.0 Callan Saga. 11.55 News. Weather in French.

### SOUTHERN

11.0 a.m.-3.0 p.m. Schools. 3.45 Tomorrow's Houseparty. 3.50 Women Today. 4.10 Houseparty. 4.20 Mr Piper. 4.30 Crossroads. 4.55 Superman. 5.20 X-Men. 5.30 News. 5.45 Day by Day. 6.35 Queenie's Castle. 7.55 Junior. 7.35 Saint. 8.25 Theatre of Stars. 9.30 This Week. 10.0 News. 10.10 Cinema. 11.0 Callan Saga. 11.55 News. Weather: It's All Yours.

WEST & WALES (HTV)— 11.0 a.m.-3.0 p.m. Schools. 4.9 Tomorrow's Houseparty. 4.14 Moment of Truth. 4.40 Popeye. 5.15 Magpie. 5.20 News. 5.25 Crossroads. 7.0 Film: "Guns at Dawn" with Richard Attenborough, Jack Hawkins, Moll Farrow. 9.0 Queenie's Castle. 9.30 This Week. 10.0 News. 10.10 Cinema. 11.0 Callan Saga. 11.55 News. Weather, Close.

HTV West (As Above Except). 4.7-4.9 p.m. Report West. 6.15-6.25 Sport West.

HTV Wales—1.15-5.50 p.m. Dilyn-Dobyn. 6.1-6.18 Y Dydd.

HTV Cymru/Wales—5.15-5.30 p.m. Dilyn-Dobyn. 6.1-6.18 Y Dydd.

WESTWARD—11.0 a.m.-3.0 p.m. Schools. 3.55 Westward News. 4.10 Origami. 4.20 Tomorrow's Houseparty. 4.30 Women Today. 4.40 Magic Ball. 4.55 Fireball XL3. 5.25 Crossroads. 7.0 Film: "Stagecoach" with Bing Crosby, Ann-Margret. 9.0 Queenie's Castle. 9.30 This Week. 10.0 News. 10.10 Cinema. 11.0 Callan Saga. 11.55 News. Faith for Life.

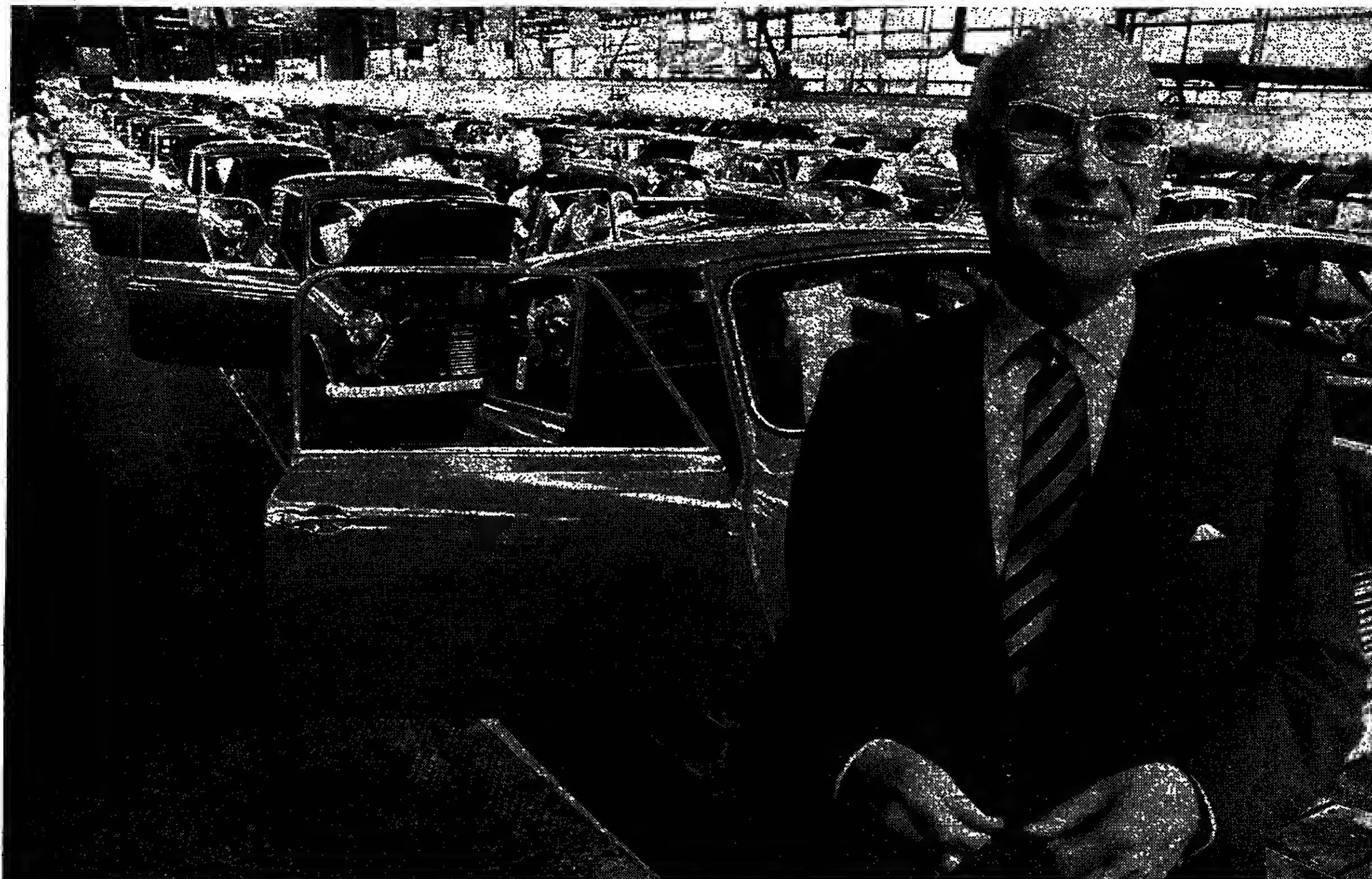
## RADIO

RADIO 4 330 m.: VHF

6.25 a.m. News. 6.27 Farming Today. 6.45 Prayer for the Day. 6.50 Regional News. 7.0 News. 7.40 Today's Papers. 7.45 Thought for the Day. 7.50 Regional News. 8.0 News. 8.05 Today's Papers. 8.10 Regional News. 8.15 News. 8.20 Regional News. 8.25 News. 8.30 Regional News. 8.35 News. 8.40 Regional News. 8.45 News. 8.50 Regional News. 8.55 News. 9.0 Regional News. 9.05 News. 9.10 Regional News. 9.15 News. 9.20 Regional News. 9.25 News. 9.30 Regional News. 9.35 News. 9.40 Regional News. 9.45 News. 9.50 Regional News. 9.55 News. 10.0 Regional News. 10.05 News. 10.10 Regional News. 10.15 News. 10.20 Regional News. 10.25 News. 10.30 Regional News. 10.35 News. 10.40 Regional News. 10.45 News. 10.50 Regional News. 10.55 News. 11.0 Regional News. 11.05 News. 11.10 Regional News. 11.15 News. 11.20 Regional News. 11.25 News. 11.30 Regional News. 11.35 News. 11.40 Regional News. 11.45 News. 11.50 Regional News. 11.55 News. 12.0 Regional News. 12.05 News. 12.10 Regional News. 12.15 News. 12.20 Regional News. 12.25 News. 12.30 Regional News. 12.35 News. 12.40 Regional News. 12.45 News. 12.50 Regional News. 12.55 News. 1.0 Regional News. 1.05 News. 1.10 Regional News. 1.15 News. 1.20 Regional News. 1.25 News. 1.30 Regional News. 1.35 News. 1.40 Regional News. 1.45 News. 1.50 Regional News. 1.55 News. 2.0 Regional News. 2.05 News. 2.10 Regional News. 2.15 News. 2.20 Regional News. 2.25 News. 2.30 Regional News. 2.35 News. 2.40 Regional News. 2.45 News. 2.50 Regional News. 2.55 News. 3.0 Regional News. 3.05 News. 3.10 Regional News. 3.15 News. 3.20 Regional News. 3.25 News. 3.30 Regional News. 3.35 News. 3.40 Regional News. 3.45 News. 3.50 Regional News. 3.55 News. 4.0 Regional News. 4.05 News. 4.10 Regional News. 4.15 News. 4.20 Regional News. 4.25 News. 4.30 Regional News. 4.35 News. 4.40 Regional News. 4.45 News. 4.50 Regional News. 4.55 News. 5.0 Regional News. 5.05 News. 5.10 Regional News. 5.15 News. 5.20 Regional News. 5.25 News. 5.30 Regional News. 5.35 News. 5.40 Regional News. 5.45 News. 5.50 Regional News. 5.55 News. 6.0 Regional News. 6.05 News. 6.10 Regional News. 6.15 News. 6.20 Regional News. 6.25 News. 6.30 Regional News. 6.35 News. 6.40 Regional News. 6.45 News. 6.50 Regional News. 6.55 News. 7.0 Regional News. 7.05 News. 7.10 Regional News. 7.15 News. 7.20 Regional News. 7.25 News. 7.30 Regional News. 7.35 News. 7.40 Regional News. 7.45 News. 7.50 Regional News. 7.55 News. 8.0 Regional News. 8.05 News. 8.10 Regional News. 8.15 News. 8.20 Regional News. 8.25 News. 8.30 Regional News. 8.35 News. 8.40 Regional News. 8.45 News. 8.50 Regional News. 8.55 News. 9.0 Regional News. 9.05 News. 9.10 Regional News. 9.15 News. 9.20 Regional News. 9.25 News. 9.30 Regional News. 9.35 News. 9.40 Regional News. 9.45 News. 9.50 Regional News. 9.55 News. 10.0 Regional News. 10.05 News. 10.10 Regional News. 10.15 News. 10.20 Regional News. 10.25 News. 10.30 Regional News. 10.35 News. 10.40 Regional News. 10.45 News. 10.50 Regional News. 10.55 News. 11.0 Regional News. 11.05 News. 11.10 Regional News. 11.15 News. 11.20 Regional News. 11.25 News. 11.30 Regional News. 11.35 News. 11.40 Regional News. 11.45 News. 11.50 Regional News. 11.55 News. 12.0 Regional News. 12.05 News. 12.10 Regional News. 12.15 News. 12.20 Regional News. 12.25 News. 12.30 Regional News. 12.35 News. 12.40 Regional News. 12.45 News. 12.50



# "The sooner we're in the Common Market the better."



Speaking on behalf of the Board of Directors  
Lord Stokes, Chairman of British Leyland Motor Corporation.

**"A**s Britain's biggest single exporting company, British Leyland welcomes the prospect of entry into the Common Market.

We feel sure that it will be good for Britain, good for Europe and particularly good for British Industry and ourselves.

Why is Leyland so confident? Look at our record to date. Already our sales abroad are some £500,000,000 a year, approximately half of our total sales of over £1,000,000,000.

To keep a top position in the international league, we intend to do even better.

Europe provides us with our biggest growth market. It's six times bigger than our own home market and yet only 1 European in 7 owns a car.

How can we make the most of this situation? To a large extent we've been getting ready for it:

Over the past three years we've been busy setting up factories, marketing organisations, parts and service depots throughout Europe. In that time alone our sales there have nearly doubled to just under a quarter of a million cars a year.

Imagine our opportunities when the tariff barriers are removed and we can compete on equal terms!

We know that the Common Market presents us with an enormous and exciting challenge. But we're prepared to accept it.

We believe we can offer this vital market a more comprehensive range

of vehicles, trucks, buses and tractors, as well as cars, than any other European manufacturer.

The companies that go to make up British Leyland are world famous for their technical ability.

Take one model alone, the Mini. Nearly twice as many of these, for instance, are now sold in Italy than Italian cars of all makes in Britain.

We forecast that, if things go well, we should double our sales to Europe by 1975.

So who's afraid of the Common Market? We welcome it. Because Europeans will now have the opportunity of getting a better deal when buying cars. And that, we are confident, means quite a lot of our cars!"

## British Leyland



World famous cars from Austin, Daimler, Jaguar, MG, Mini, Morris, Rover, Triumph, Wolseley.  
Trucks, Buses and Tractors from Leyland. Military Vehicles from Alvis. Construction Equipment from Aveling Barford.







## HOME AND OVERSEAS

## Union leader's threat to 'close Sweden' failing pay settlement

Stockholm, June 16

Sweden's top union leader today threatened to "close Sweden" by calling a strike that would involve more than a hundred thousand workers on June 23 unless employers agreed to pay increases totalling 30 per cent over three years.

Arne Geijer, the powerful chairman of the Confederation of Swedish Trade Unions (LO), said: "If the employers do not give in, we will start a massive conflict which will close Sweden."

## Kidnap scare in Saigon

Parents kept their children at home yesterday as a child-kidnaping scare swept Saigon together with reports that hundreds of victims had disappeared in recent weeks.

One account circulating in the city where rumours spread like wildfire, names the kidnappings on a Cambodian religious sect which supposedly plans a mass sacrifice of Vietnamese children to placate a Hindu deity and end the war in Cambodia.

An old woman was beaten to death by a crowd which thought she was trying to lead away a small child in the street of Cholon on Tuesday. Police said she was a Vietnamese and suspected she came from Cambodia.

The panic appears to have been spread by a crowd which thought she was trying to lead away a small child in the street of Cholon on Tuesday. Police said she was a Vietnamese and suspected she came from Cambodia.

Some scare stories in the capital and appearing in the local press blame the Government and the Vietcong for the supposed kidnappings.

Vietnamese officials such as the mayor, Colonel de Kien Hieu, and the deputy commissioner, Mr. Van Nien, of the national police, do not dismiss the rumours, but they decline to disclose how many kidnappings they believe have occurred.

Police sources say that 16 cases in Saigon in the past 10 months are being treated as kidnappings. More than 250 reports of kidnappings have piled up in from surrounding provinces.

Six women, all from the province of Tay Ninh on the Cambodian border, had been caught in the act of kidnapping children and 19 women had been detained as suspects.

Women in Pennsylvania's Montgomery County Circuit Court were told that police found a television camera in a box in the woman's flat, a policeman and county official examined the television set in a flat monitored the woman's call.

Police alleged the doctor caused her to lose consciousness, removed her ring, and attempted to rape her. The police said they installed television monitoring devices in the doctor's flat after a previous visit.

Chief quits  
Chief Ohafeke Aworo, 62, Nigeria's Finance Minister and Vice-President of the ruling Federal Executive Council, resigned from the government on health grounds yesterday. He was one of the best-known civil servants in Nigeria, having served in the 30-month civil war and then in the post-war period.

Two French courts have today struck a blow for freedom of speech — obscenity. Although most French newspapers still place dots after the letters of the better-known words, their wide use in the conversation in the streets has led to occasional court cases. Earlier this week a young man's wife was acquitted on charges of having used obscene language in public in another court case.

Lord Reith, whose death is announced on Page 1, was one of the most impressive figures of his time. He was very obviously impressive in a personal meeting. His great height — 6ft 5ins — was often emphasised by the lines of a morning coat whose hunched shoulders hinted at satanic wings. The towering figure, scarred cheek, the harsh utterance and penetrating charm. It has often been noted that his character was apparently contradictory and elusive. It is perhaps truer to say that he expressed himself more effectively in personal contact than at secondhand. It has been claimed, and denied, that he was one of the really great men of his time. He attained ministerial rank in the Ministry of Information, Transport, Works and Buildings, and Planning; but his monumental work was the creation of British broadcasting between 1922 and 1938.

John Charles Walsam Reith was born in 1889 in Stonehaven, near Aberdeen. His father was minister of College Church, Glasgow, for 55 years. Reith was educated at the Glasgow Academy, at Gresham's School, Holt, and at the Royal Technical College at Glasgow, where he served his time as an apprentice in the North British Locomotive Works. Before the 1914-18 war he worked with a firm of contractors at the Royal Albert Docks. He was wounded at Loos, and sent to America to look after munitions contracts.

On his return he built airfields, and after the war liquidated engineering and munitions contracts. He became manager of Beardsmore's Contraceptive Works in 1920, and was there when he applied for the post offered by the new British Broadcasting Company. He himself years after told a characteristic story about the application. He posted it in the letterbox of his club and immediately realised that he knew nothing of Sir William Noble, to whom it was addressed. He then "did what I ought to have done earlier," consulted "Who's Who" and discovered that Sir William was an Aberdeen man. At the cost of some trouble, Reith extricated the application from the box and added to it the words, "No doubt you knew my people in Aberdeen."

## Reith—man who made the BBC independent

As an applicant, therefore, he had a good deal of experience for a man of 33. He also possessed an unconquerable self-reliance and ambition, coupled with the rigorous orthodoxy which had the character of his Free Church upbringing and more than a touch of the grim, forbidding, and self-righteous character of its Scottish source. Thus equipped, he was able to establish the independence of the BBC from any form of interference and to build a programme which would be unassailable. Though he himself was not a technician in the special fields of the BBC, whether on the engineering side or in the programmes, he had the ability to draw together people who would serve him with the knowledge necessary in both, and was quite forceful enough to create profitable relations outside with those whom he regarded as the highest authorities, worth attention as advisers on the programmes, on intellectual and sociological matters. His passion for the narrow orthodox, moreover, ensured that the Corporation would never venture far from broadcasts which could be described as responsible from all points of view. In this matter it may be thought he was too timid, but the safety of the Corporation was an overwhelming consideration.

His aim for the middle passage was to be a policy in moments of real difficulty. After the General Strike, he made a comment to a colleague which illustrates his mind: "We were equally unpopular with the Right and the Left. Of course, we were on the side of the Government as far as the maintenance of order and supplies were concerned — no question whatever about this. But we managed to preserve some kind of independence, at any rate to the extent of being unpopular with the Winston Churchill elements in the Government as well as with the trade unionists."

Within these limits, Reith was a source of ever failing pressure to many fields there was no resistance but in some there was a great deal. In a book which appeared over his name in 1924, he remarks: "It is glorious to blaze a trail through virgin forests... but it is more wonderful still when opposition comes from the indifference or ignorance or hostility of man." He may well have been thinking of the opposition of certain parts of the newspaper world when he offered battle in these terms. In the early years of the Corporation, the proprietors, frightened at the threat of the new medium, had succeeded in persuading the Postmaster-General that radio's new service should be severely restricted so that it did not compete. The company could not compile its own news bulletins or do a running commentary, or broadcast any news before 7 p.m.

Service is a similar illustration of persistent effort and success. Even before the company became the Chartered Corporation (January 1, 1927) experimental broadcasts had begun, and Reith was present at his own technicians but also the Colonial Office. He was equally determined to get some sort of guarantee that countries receiving the overseas service should find some means of helping to pay for it. He made it known to the board and senior officials in January, 1928, that the BBC had "no mandate and no finance" for an Empire Service, but he had already told the Colonial Office in May, 1927, that even if governments or listeners were concerned in the waging of the war led him to approach

shad. This was the overriding consideration. Plan after plan was proposed to the Colonial Office without result and the BBC did go ahead. The formal Empire Service opened in December, 1932 — and with a news service.

The campaign for the news service had been only a little less strenuous than all the other efforts which were needed to accomplish the task. But the result was that, when the crisis of 1938 broke over the world, this news service was the only up-to-date news service accessible to large numbers of the world's inhabitants; so much so that newspaper hither and yon complained it made their news stale and worthless. Transmission in Arabic, Spanish, and Portuguese had begun that year, so that when the Second World War began, the BBC already had the experience necessary to undertake a world-wide broadcasting in the fullest sense; and though by that time Reith had left the BBC, the success of its operations during the following six years had been created by him.

His chief work was done by personal presence and there was no part of the Corporation to which it was not felt. No candidate for a position in the talks department, whether in London or the regions, was appointed until he had seen and talked with him. At its worst, this paternalism interfered radically with the personal affairs of the staff, but it had compensating virtues. He had an astonishing memory for the personalities and interests of his staff which could both delight and dismay.

By 1938 he judged that his work for broadcasting was complete. Always a gifted administrator he had devised the system of controllers in the Corporation and the devolution of authority this allowed had relieved him of much detailed work. He resigned to become chairman of Imperial Airways and then first chairman of BOAC.

By 1940 his desire to be more concerned in the waging of the war led him to approach



Lord Reith

Chamberlain for a job. He was appointed Minister of Information and at the same time named unopposed as MP for Southampton. After the change of government he was replaced but Churchill appointed him Minister of Transport and, after two years, Minister of Works, when he was sent to the Lords with a barony. Although at one time he believed he had achieved rapport with Churchill, old animosities — notably from the time of the General Strike — prevailed and after his replacement in 1942 he was never again given office. Many years later, in a television interview, he was to say that his exclusion from the highest service to the nation in time of war was one of the great disappointments of his life.

Lord Reith's genius for vigorous and dynamic management again came out in his chairmanship of the Colonial Development Corporation. He held the post from 1950 to 1959, a period of special importance for the emergent Commonwealth nations of Africa and Asia.

Reith showed himself a master at cutting such red tape, overriding where necessary even the rules that he himself had laid down. His first consideration was always to get things done.

Lord Reith's other appointments were many: he was a member of the board of the State Building Society (1960-4); vice-chairman, British Overseas Airways Corporation (1954-66); Rector of Glasgow University (1966); and Lord High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland (1967).

Other obituary, page 7

## Guinea's endless plot foiled again

Abidjan, June 16

The Guinean Finance Minister, Ismael Toure, told a public rally on Tuesday that 450 more persons, including a doctor who allegedly wanted to poison President Ahmed Sekou Toure, have been arrested on conspiracy charges.

According to Conakry Radio broadcasts monitored here, the Finance Minister, President Toure's half-brother, also accused West Germany of helping to prepare a new military attack against Guinea. Guinea broke off diplomatic relations with Bonn last November after a mysterious coup attempt in which German mercenaries — among others — launched a sea-borne attack on Conakry.

The Finance Minister said that among the crop of suspected plotters now in custody were Sory Bary, former Minister in Charge of Upper Guinea, Oumar Balde, Guinean representative to the Organisation of African States.

## OAU ends Angolan group's privileges

Addis Ababa, June 16

African Foreign Ministers today decided to recommend to their Heads of State that they withdraw recognition of the Angolan Revolutionary Government in Exile (GRAE), said a spokesman for the Organisation of African States.

GRAE, based in Libreville and led by Holden Roberto, was recognised by the OAU at a summit conference in Cairo in 1964, giving it the right to attend OAU meetings as an observer as well as "other privileges."

The spokesman said that OAU will continue to recognise GRAE's military arm, the National Front for the Liberation of Angola, a freedom-fighter movement.

He added that the privileges granted to GRAE "hampered the struggle against the Portuguese in Angola rather than helped it."

A rival movement in Angola, the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola, had not been accorded the same privileges.

Abidjan, June 16  
The Organisation of African States (OAS), and Dr. Abdoulaye Diallo, a doctor and personal friend of the President who is accused of attempting to poison the President during a dinner at Sekou Toure's residence.

Ismael Toure again accused Mgr Raymond-Marie Tchidimbo, Archbishop of Conakry, now serving a life term in prison of having been "a Fifth Column agent in charge of contacts between SS-Nazis and Guinea Catholics." He said the prelate had been receiving a monthly payment of \$5,000 from West Germans.

All members of the Fifth Column — the regime's official label for anti-Government Guineans — were getting \$400 to \$4,000 a month, according to their respective positions in the country's administration, the embassied President's half-brother revealed. He hinted there might be more arrests in the near future.

In spite of its participation in the struggle against Portugal.  
Two years ago, OAU's liberation committee suggested that recognition of GRAE be withdrawn for the reason given by the spokesman and also because the committee found the group "uncooperative." In dealing with the committee, which dispenses aid — UPI.

## Negro may stay in Sweden

The Supreme Court in Stockholm yesterday rejected a United States application for the extradition of Glanton Dowdell, a black radical trade unionist who fled to Sweden from Detroit after alleged attempts on his life. The Americans said that he was suspected of conspiring to defraud the Government of \$80,000 in bonds. Mr Dowdell told Swedish police that the charge was "trumped up" for political reasons.

recently justified acquittal on the grounds the accused used a location as concise as it is emphatic, derived from a word which, officially inaugurated by a general of the First Empire, has since been given such widespread use in modern literature that it has been adopted as a useful means of externalising without superfluous intellectual effort, an infinite variety of feelings and which escapes even from the best-educated lips with a spontaneity exclusive of all injurious premeditation. — Washington Post.

## Here's how it works

Did you know that if you had hidden away £200 twenty years ago, by now its purchasing power would have dropped to just £90-10? It's a terrifying thought. Shouldn't you take steps to protect your savings from a similar fate?

Stockbuilder is a new savings plan which gives you the chance to benefit from the potential growth of a special unit trust, as well as giving you the security of life assurance while you save. Over the years you can build up substantial capital, and get all-important tax relief at the same time. What's more, unlike other plans, Stockbuilder does not ask you to decide now how long you are going to save. At any time after the first six months, you can get the full cash value of your units.

A LINK WITH TYNDALL  
Legal & General and Tyndall, two of the biggest names in the financial world, have started a special unit trust — the Legal & General-Tyndall Trust Fund. The Fund will invest in a wide range of stocks and shares. The objective is sustainable performance, good income and capital growth, to offset the effect of inflation. A complete list of investments will be sent to you each year.

Legal & General — as investment advisors to the Fund — are one of the highest and most secure of all Britain's assurance companies. The same team of experts who already invest nearly half of Legal & General's £1,100,000,000 assets will also invest your money.

Tyndall Managers Ltd., who already run some of Britain's most successful unit trusts will be responsible for all the paperwork and administration of the new Trust.

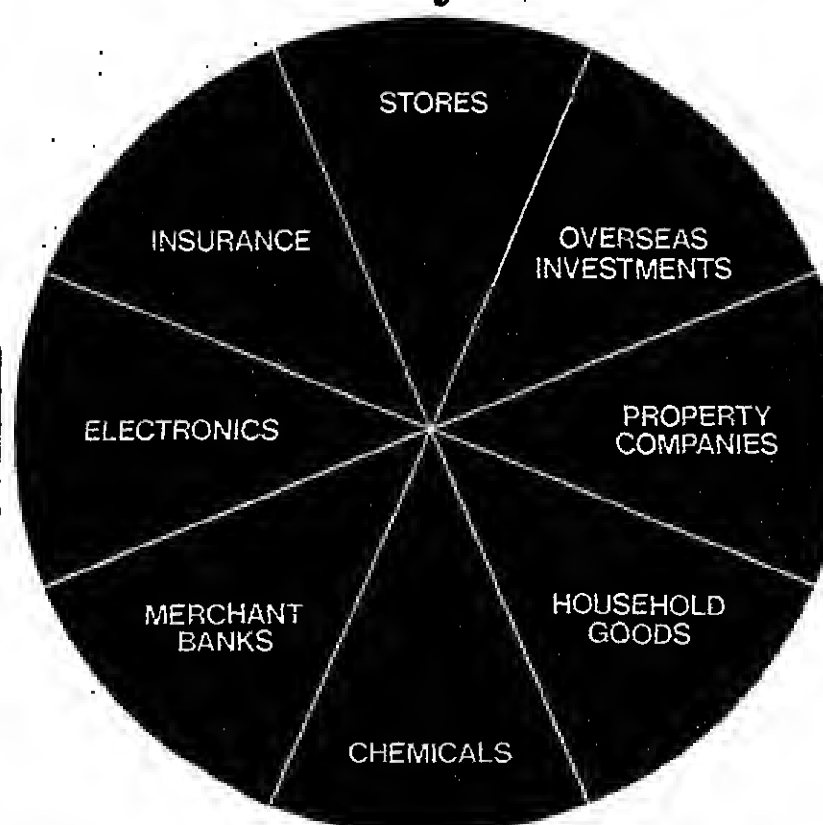
Age next birthday when you start	Proportion of monthly premium invested in the Trust Fund
20-24 inclusive	90% increasing to 99% after age 55
25-29 inclusive	80% " " " "
30-34 inclusive	70% " " " "
35-39 inclusive	60% " " " "
40-44 inclusive	50% " " " "
45-49 inclusive	40% " " " "
50-54 inclusive	30% " " " "
55-59 inclusive	20% " " " "
60-64 inclusive	10% " " " "
65-69 inclusive	5% " " " "
70-74 inclusive	2% " " " "
75-79 inclusive	1% " " " "
80-84 inclusive	0% " " " "

\*Subject to a flat monthly deduction of 25p; and in only the first year a further 50p of the premium to cover initial expenses.

## Legal &amp; General announce

## STOCKBUILDER

From £5 a month you can get long-term capital growth, life assurance, tax relief. And the freedom to get the full cash value of your units whenever you want.



## NOW'S THE TIME TO START

If you're between 19 and 60 and in good health, you can start Stockbuilder now. The sooner you start to save, the more time your money will have to grow. And there are likely to be times when the growth could be oxygenated.

Between the 1st March and the 30th April this year the Financial Times All-Share Index rose 21%. Skilled investment managers can take advantage of opportunities like this.

And remember that you have the freedom to withdraw the value of the units at any time, so you can take advantage of favourable market conditions to sell.

NOTE: If you prefer, you can invest a lump sum in the Legal & General-Tyndall Fund. The minimum is £1,000. Full details on request.

## SEND NO MONEY NOW

Fill in the application form now and send it to us. (Or see your Legal & General broker.) You will not be finally committed until we receive your first payment. Meanwhile, we will send you an illustrated booklet which describes Stockbuilder in full.



## 'STOCKBUILDER' PLAN

To: Legal & General (Unit Assurance) Ltd., Temple Court, 11 Queen Victoria St., London, EC4N 4TP.

I would like to join the Stockbuilder Plan. I understand I have to sign the declaration below.

Surname (Mr. Mrs. Miss) \_\_\_\_\_ Forenames \_\_\_\_\_

Address (including postal code) \_\_\_\_\_

Occupation \_\_\_\_\_ Age \_\_\_\_\_ Born at \_\_\_\_\_ On \_\_\_\_\_

I wish to pay a premium of £ \_\_\_\_\_ a month. SEND NO MONEY NOW.

(If more than £10 a further form will be sent on receipt of application)

Declaration: I declare that the statements on this form are true, that I am in good health and free from any conditions which might impair it and that no proposal for assurance on my life has ever been refused, or accepted with an extra premium or on special terms. I agree that this declaration and any other declaration made by me in connection with this proposal shall be the basis of the contract of assurance.

Signature \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

G2 Legal & General







# Searle case goes to the top

## Prof Eysenck backs Jensen 'IQ heresy'

By CAMPBELL PAGE

In a controversial book published today, Professor H. J. Eysenck, Professor of Psychology at London University, argues that heredity plays a considerable part in determining intelligence. This is contrary to the general belief that a poor environment alone has been holding back, for example, American Negro children.

In "Race, Intelligence, and Education," Professor Eysenck writes: "All the evidence to date suggests the strong and indeed overwhelming importance of genetic factors in producing the great variety of intellectual differences which we observe in our culture, and much of the difference observed between certain racial groups."

"The evidence cannot be argued away by niggling and very minor criticisms of details which do not really throw doubts on the major points in this book, what is required is more and better research, rigorous and careful theorising, and a determined refusal to be blinded in one's conclusions by one's preconceptions. If environmentalists cannot provide this, then their case will be lost."

Professor Eysenck is following in the wake of Professor Arthur Jensen, Professor of Educational Psychology at Berkeley, California, whose views on the influence of heredity have been widely discussed in the past two years. In the introduction to the new book, Professor Eysenck thanks him for communicating many detailed findings from his research and for discussing controversial points.

The professor, who left Hitler's Germany and claims any racialist feelings, regards many attitudes towards the factors influencing intelligence as wishful thinking. Many difficulties in educational and social policies "have been exacerbated by the old habits of 'conservatives' and 'liberals' alike of acting on the basis, not of factual information, experiment, and properly validated scientific theory, but rather on the basis of intuition, subjective emotions, and unrealistic theories of human nature."

All but one of the 10 agreed that the content was satisfactory. The one who disagreed, had ceased attending after two meetings, said the background cultural knowledge was unnecessary. He only wanted to learn the language.

Mr D. Weaver, the firm's training officer, agreed that there had been some anti feeling among the employees who felt the obligation to learn a new language rested with the immigrants. "Hindustani is not one of the recognised languages of India, it is a 'lingua franca' consisting of words and phrases commonly used and understood by most Indians."

The West Indian World, which claims to be the first Indian weekly in Britain, was launched in London yesterday. Its editor, Mr Aubrey Ayres, said: "Britain's national and provincial newspapers are not really catering for the million or so black people in Britain. We hope to attract, if we can, white readers as well."

The first issue of about 20,000 copies. Mr Ayres links it can be successful with a circulation of about 50,000, about eight pages of advertising.

An alsatian dog roamed a spital terrifying nursing staff, patients, and visitors, it was led yesterday in court at Oldham. Janice Lorraine Harrison, 34, had taken the dog to Oldham Royal Infirmary and encouraged it to savage people, was alleged.

Harrison, of Alfred Street, Oldham, pleaded guilty to five offences of assault occasioning actual bodily harm, two cases of wilful damage and to carrying an offensive weapon.

Inspector Harry Glover, prosecuting, said Harrison had been taken to the hospital suffering from a drug overdose after her husband had sent her to jail. She later discharged herself but left her pet belonging behind.

Inspector Glover told the magistrates: "She went back in the dog, a big black alsatian. It was barking and jumping at people and she was determined to leave by a nursing officer. She ordered the dog to bite her and it bit the sister on the hand. Then she ran down the corridor with the dog and encouraged it to bite people as she passed. People were terrified."

In a statement to police, Harrison said: "I was still in a daze, I thought it would frighten

# Ways to end the art drain

By John Cunningham

Prof. Ellis Waterhouse, of the Centre of Studies in British Art, told the annual meeting of the Art-Collections fund in London yesterday that the recent sale of the Velasquez and Domenichini paintings presented a critical situation to the fund, which tries to rescue threatened treasures.

The sale of the Domenichini, which went to Edinburgh, was "the nastiest of the two incidents." The trustees of Dulwich College Gallery did not apply to the fund for a grant, and the paintings—Adoration of the Shepherds—was auctioned for £100,000.

Professor Waterhouse said: "It is plain that the trustees were determined to sell, were aware that their action would

be heavily criticised (and, if possible, prevented). They went to great pains to keep their intentions secret until the last moment, so that no resistance could be mobilised."

These tactics could be effectively thwarted by a statutory requirement that all sales of works of art by museums, galleries, and charities should be notified six months in advance.

A further safeguard would be to prohibit semi-public bodies (Dulwich comes into this category) from offering any art treasures for sale on the international market. Although prices realised on the home market would

not be so high, the difference would be offset, in part at least, by the tax concessions given to charities. Professor Waterhouse pointed out that this idea was put forward by a Treasury committee nine years ago, but its report was ignored by the Government.

Tax concessions could also be adjusted to help private owners who needed to sell paintings to pay death duties. He argued that the owner of the Velasquez—now in the Metropolitan Museum—preferred to send it to an auction—where it would fetch a price higher than the valuation the Treasury would accept for the portrait. The Treasury figure would prob-

ably have been £1.5 millions, whereas the painting was sold for £2.3 millions.

The danger here—and this was confirmed by the coming sale of the Harewood Titian—was that "the owners of the small number of works of art in this category, egged on by dealers, will try to put them on the market before any steps can be taken to change the present situation."

The most effective change would be a regulation that all paintings which have been exempted from death duties should be offered in the first place to the Government in lieu of death duties. The possible hardship of this would be countered by making the full value, agreed by both parties, count against death duties.



Lord Avon, who was 75 last week, leaving the King Edward VII Hospital for Officers, London, yesterday after a minor orthopaedic operation. The former Prime Minister, who is accompanied by Lady Avon, has undergone several operations since a gallstone complaint in 1953

# Musicians may strike to save BBC orchestra

By SIMON HOGGART

The Musicians' Union, which fears that the BBC is to cut its grant to the BBC Training Orchestra from more than £100,000 to about £25,000, may take strike action against the corporation. The orchestra would probably close if the grant was reduced.

Mr Harry Francis, the assistant general secretary of the MU, said yesterday: "We have had no official confirmation from the BBC that it intends to cut the grant, though we are fairly certain that it will. When it does, we shall regard it as a breach of an agreement, and will probably withdraw various studio and technical facilities from the corporation."

The agreement was made in 1966, when the BBC received more "needle-time" in exchange for setting up the orchestra.

The former British army chief in Northern Ireland, Lieutenant-General Vernon Forde Erskine, died yesterday at his home in London, aged 71. He had been in hospital for some time.

Two years ago the orchestra was one of seven threatened with closure under the BBC's "Broadcasting in the Seventies" plan. When this was published there was considerable public outcry, and the orchestra was reprieved until September, 1972. Musicians believed that it had, in fact, been saved permanently, in common with several other threatened orchestras.

Now the BBC feels that the orchestra should be supported by other bodies apart from itself and is trying to find some.

The Musicians' Union has just accepted a BBC wage offer for staff musicians, which will shortly be announced to members. Mr Francis said yesterday: "It is not what we would call a good offer, though we have decided that we shall have to accept it."

The training orchestra is composed entirely of people under the age of 23, all of whom receive a flat salary of £1,200 a year. Several leading musicians, including Sir Adrian Boult, Sir William Walton, and Sir Arthur Bliss, have already promised to help to prevent its closure. In a letter sent to the BBC, he was "horried" at the news.

These are likely to be primarily in construction and excavation work, but the test could also be used on colliery waste, and a second centrifuge is being built at UMIST with the intention of testing dam models. The current research programme, in which the institute has collaborated with George Wimpey, has been paid for by a grant from the Wolfson Foundation.

# Ellaline Terriss dies aged 100

Ellaline Terriss—in private life Lady Seymour Hicks—died yesterday at her home in London, aged 100. She had been a patient since fracturing a hip in January.

She was born 100 years ago in the Falkland Islands, and was the daughter of William Terriss, the actor-manager. She made her first appearance on the stage in Liverpool, where she danced in pantomime at the age of 12; three years later,

without apparent effort, she was acting at the Haymarket, for example, in *The Merry Widow*. She was followed by a contract with Charles Wyndham.

In 1893 she met Seymour Hicks while they were both playing at the Court Theatre. They were engaged in a week and married after three weeks. Their wedding breakfast was Irish stew before returning to rehearsals.

As an actress she never had to climb into a net; she was born to the part. It was only much later in her career that she realised how the path had been smoothed, but her great fortune was that, apart from a few opportunities, she always retained her unspoiled disposition.

When she heard that the owner of the Ship Hotel in the Falklands had placed a tablet reading: "In this house the great actress Ellaline Terriss was born," she said the inscription was pretty but inaccurate. "I was born there but was never a great actress."

This was true. But she was more than one of the stage beauties of her day. We may take Irving's judgment on her talents. No one who was less than a good actress would have been invited, as she was, to play with him at the Lyceum.

With her husband, by then established as an actor and playwright, she appeared in many successful George Edwards and Charles Froham productions. Afterwards they were to make a costly mistake when they put money into the building of three London theatres—the Aldwych, the Queen's and the Hicks, afterwards the Globe.

The war caused the venture to fail and they were left with the loss of £47,000 and all their possessions, and a further £4,000 in debts. They seemed bankrupt and started to rebuild their fortunes. She retired from the stage in 1928.

# Spy trial judge warns papers against contempt

Newspapers were warned by the Lord Chief Justice, Lord Widgery, at the secrets trial at Leeds, yesterday, that speculation about evidence taken in camera was potentially contempt of court.

He was handed copies of yesterday's editions of the "Yorkshire Post" and the "Daily Mail," and the Attorney-General, Sir Peter Rawlinson, told him: "It is my duty to bring to your attention the fact that there does appear to have been a report in the 'Daily Mail' and the 'Yorkshire Post' which I have to show you. I ask you to read the passages reported there. You will appreciate the purpose of my application. It is only made because circumstances call for it in the national interest."

The Lord Chief Justice said: "I am afraid this is a difficult trial for the press. Not only do we have periods in camera, but there have been further periods where evidence is given in the absence of the jury in respect of which I know experienced pressmen are aware of the limitations necessarily imposed."

The purpose of hearings in camera was to prevent publicity being given to what happened in court during those periods. It was for that information to leak out, and it was even more serious to speculate as to what may or may not have happened when the court was in camera.

The court is hearing charges under the Official Secrets Act against a former RAF sergeant, who is alleged to have sold military secrets to Czechoslovakia.

Nicholas Anthony Prager (42), of Austro Dore, Bramley, near Rotherham, has pleaded not guilty to three charges. He is accused of making a sketch that might be useful to an enemy, and communicating documents that might be used by an enemy to two Czech

# Policeman 'vowed to get gunmen'

An Irish civic guard giving evidence at the Central Criminal Court in Dublin yesterday identified Patrick Francis Keane as one of three gunmen in a bank robbery in which a policeman died. Under cross-examination the guard admitted that after the killing he had vowed to get the gunmen.

Keane (34), a television aerial erector, of North Road, Finglas, Dublin, has pleaded not guilty to the capital murder of Richard Fallon, a policeman, aged 42, at Arran Quay, during a robbery at the Bank of Ireland on April 3, 1970. The raiders escaped with more than £3,000.

Garda Paul Firth (24) said he saw an old man put out his hand to open the bank door which immediately burst outwards. Three armed men came out in single file.

His companion felt and "I saw blood spurting out of the right side of his face. I knelt down beside him and felt his right hand for the pulse, but could find none."

Cross-examined by Mr Sean McBride, representing Keane, Garda Firth agreed that he was angry after the shooting. Shortly after the murder he had attended a social event. Mr McBride asked: "There did you express a view I may not be using your exact words—that you would not rest until you got these men and saw they were made to pay for it?"

"Not exactly in those terms—something similar," replied Garda Firth, who said he had seen photographs of the accused, possibly in 1968. He knew before the identification parade that Keane had been arrested in England and extradited to Dublin. He identified Keane from his hair style and build.

Mr McBride suggested that he could not have seen inside the bank. The doors opened inwards and therefore the gunman could not have burst out. Firth agreed he had been mistaken about the door.

Garda Firth told the court that four or five days after the murder he saw a set of seven police photographs. One of them was of Keane but it bore no resemblance to him. He said that although he had a set of photographs in his locker, and he had five days' notice of the identification parade, he did not look at the photographs during that time.

The hearing was adjourned until today.

# Man died 'trying to save fish'

A man who fell to his death from an ocean liner may have been trying to save a fish and chip supper that had been thrown overboard, a Department of Trade inquiry at Southampton was told yesterday.

Christopher Rowntree, aged 28, fell overboard from the Southern Cross in the Indian Ocean on May 25. A passenger, Mr D. E. Henderson, said he offered some fish and chips to Mr Rowntree of Featherstone, New Zealand, and two colleagues. None wanted any so he threw the food overboard.

Mr Rowntree made a lunge as if he were going after the fish, he said. "He was on the ship's rail and then seemed unable to steady himself."

Mr Robert Dodds, who conducted the inquiry, confirmed the entry in the liner's log that Mr Rowntree was missing at sea, supposed killed or drowned.

# Alsatian terrified staff and patients

By our Correspondent

An alsatian dog roamed a spital terrifying nursing staff, patients, and visitors, it was led yesterday in court at Oldham. Janice Lorraine Harrison, 34, had taken the dog to Oldham Royal Infirmary and encouraged it to savage people, was alleged.

Harrison, of Alfred Street, Oldham, pleaded guilty to five offences of assault occasioning actual bodily harm, two cases of wilful damage and to carrying an offensive weapon.

Inspector Harry Glover, prosecuting, said Harrison had been taken to the hospital suffering from a drug overdose after her husband had sent her to jail. She later discharged herself but left her pet belonging behind.

Inspector Glover told the magistrates: "She went back in the dog, a big black alsatian. It was barking and jumping at people and she was determined to leave by a nursing officer. She ordered the dog to bite her and it bit the sister on the hand. Then she ran down the corridor with the dog and encouraged it to bite people as she passed. People were terrified."

In a statement to police, Harrison said: "I was still in a daze, I thought it would frighten

# Theatre comes to the Total Town

By OLIVER PRITCHETT

Biscuits, beer, and seeds are the reputation of Reading. Otherwise, for many, it is just a railway station on the way from Paddington to South Wales, Oxford, or Birmingham. These are part of the reason for the Festival of Reading, which opened last Saturday and goes on until July 10.

The declared aims of the festival are to develop local industry and trade, to present Reading's commercial and industrial potential to a wider public, to publicise the tourist attractions of the area, and to help to develop the feeling of community in a town relatively

close to the metropolis of London. Reading Corporation and the Chamber of Commerce have given £5,000 each to achieve these aims.

As soon as you see the huge expanse of car park at Reading General station, accommodating the cars of all the commuters, you can understand the town's difficulty in establishing itself as a community.

It is just over half-an-hour from London by train, and its identity problems are likely to be increased in the autumn, when the M4 linking Reading

and London will be finished and the capital will be even closer. Reading has some of the qualities to preserve it from becoming a dormitory, though it may not be quite the "Total Town" it is claimed to be by the festival slogan.

It is a virtuous Thames Valley borough, respectable and prosperous. The shops are good, the clock on the old Corn Exchange chimes sweetly, and Victoria and Edward VII are commemorated with statues.

Portbury Gardens, the town's central park, has dapper lawns and flower-beds full of pansies, roses, and stocks, trees have been planted to mark a royal marriage and a silver jubilee, there is a bandstand and a giant gnashing stone lion to honour the men of Berkshire who died at Girishk Malwaid and Kandahar in the Afghan Campaign.

Reading's present-day glories include a £2 million commercial centre which is due to be completed in the autumn, and a four-year-old scheme which has traffic moving and public transport prospering.

But for a town of 130,000 people it has its deficiencies. There is no full-time, full-size theatre, and there is not much to do in the evening. The excuse is that it is too near

London and people go to the capital for their entertainment—or even to Oxford. Some even go to support London football teams—and perhaps more will now that Reading has been relegated to the Fourth Division.

The festival organisers are putting on a varied programme to test if there is any demand for evening entertainment. It ranges from a dog obedience show to an Edward Albee production; a rabbit show to a lecture on management development; an open day at an old people's home to "Macbeth" at the Abbey ruins; a 24-hour canoe race to Christopher Fry's "Curlew"; the Aeolian String Quartet to an exhibition of dried flowers; badminton, table tennis, athletics and archery to John Williams on the guitar; the Crowning of the Youth Bonanza Queen to a conference on Modern Perspectives in Human Ecology.

The main attractions are expected to be the All-England Jousting Championships, which take place at the beginning of next month, and the Jazz Pop Blues Festival which begins on June 25.

Reading Festival will either help to cure snoring dormitory spathy or it will become a victim of it.

Visit the 1971 international power transmission engineering exhibition National Hall—Olympia 21-25 June, 1971. 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. see the new design concepts of the seventies

# Nature and Human nature

Eight specialists in a wide range of human sciences discuss current scientific speculation about the nature of human life and experience. From the current BBC Radio series

RENFORD BAMBROUGH in conversation with DONALD BROADBENT experimental psychology ANTHONY STORR dynamic psychology HENRY MILLER general medicine GILES BRINDLEY neuropsychology MARY DOUGLAS social anthropology JAMES THORNE linguistics JOHN BARNES sociology SIR PETER MEDAWAR nature and human nature

begins this week in The Listener A BBC PUBLICATION 9P



## ENTERTAINMENTS GUIDE

**ADOLPHI** (1930 7611). 6.15 & 8.40.  
London's Great Stage Spectacular  
"MEET ME IN LONDON"  
Starring TOMMY STEELE  
& The Fabulous 50 Girls & Chorus  
of THE YOUNG GENERATION  
Last Week. Next END JUNE 19.

**ALDWYCH** 856 6404  
RSCS. 1971.2 London Session  
Stratford-on-Avon  
A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM  
Today & Tomorrow. 7.30. June 24.  
10.30 & 8.30. June 25.  
OLD TIMES  
Wed. 5.30 & 8.30. Thurs. 8.30.  
Sat. 5.30 & 8.30. Sun. 5.30 & 8.30.

**AMHASSADORS** (01-836 1171). Ev. 8.0.  
Sat. 5.30 & 8.30. Sun. 5.30 & 8.30.  
ACADEMY OF MUSIC  
THE MOUSETRAP  
NINETEENTH BRITANNIA YEAR.

**APOLLO** (437 2651). Evenings 8.0.  
Fri. 5.30 & 8.30. Sat. 5.30 & 8.30.  
If we see a better play this  
year we'll laugh at it.  
FORGET-ME-NOT  
By PETER MICHAELS.

**ARTS** 836 3354. Ev. 8.0. Sat. 5.30 & 8.30.  
ALBERT & VIRGINIA  
CAMERIDGE (836 6056). Ev. 8.0.  
Sat. 5.30 & 8.30. Sun. 5.30 & 8.30.

**COCKPIT** NWE 266 7907. 7.30. 4.40.  
11.15. 1.15. 3.15. 5.15. 7.15. 9.15.  
THE RIPPERS  
Panorama of Britain then and now.

**COMEDY** (01-5518). Ev. 8.15. Sat. 5.30 & 8.30. Sun. 5.30 & 8.30.  
There's a Girl in my  
Longest Running Comedy  
RIT OF ALL TIME.

**CRITERION** (830 3216). Mon. 10.15. Thurs. 8.0.  
Fri. 5.30 & 8.30. Sat. 5.30 & 8.30.  
After Haggerty  
Upstairs & Downstairs. Harold Robson

**ORUW LAKE** 1836 8101.  
Ev. 7.30. Sat. 5.30 & 8.30. Sun. 5.30 & 8.30.  
The Great Waltz  
"HUGELY ENJOYABLE." S. Times.

**OUTRAGE** 1836 8101.  
Ev. 7.30. Sat. 5.30 & 8.30. Sun. 5.30 & 8.30.  
The Dirty Show in Town  
"IT'S TRUE IT IS." The Sun.

**DUKE OF DORSET** (836 8101).  
Ev. 7.30. Sat. 5.30 & 8.30. Sun. 5.30 & 8.30.  
The Jockey Club Stakes  
"An evening of glorious football."

**FAIRFAX HALL** (01-688 1251).  
Ev. 7.30. Sat. 5.30 & 8.30. Sun. 5.30 & 8.30.  
The Jockey Club Stakes  
"An evening of glorious football."

**FAIRFAX HALL** (01-688 1251).  
Ev. 7.30. Sat. 5.30 & 8.30. Sun. 5.30 & 8.30.  
The Jockey Club Stakes  
"An evening of glorious football."

**FAIRFAX HALL** (01-688 1251).  
Ev. 7.30. Sat. 5.30 & 8.30. Sun. 5.30 & 8.30.  
The Jockey Club Stakes  
"An evening of glorious football."

**FAIRFAX HALL** (01-688 1251).  
Ev. 7.30. Sat. 5.30 & 8.30. Sun. 5.30 & 8.30.  
The Jockey Club Stakes  
"An evening of glorious football."

## THEATRES

**HAYMARKET** (930 9831). Ev. 8.0.  
Sat. 5.30 & 8.30. Sun. 5.30 & 8.30.  
OLADY'S COEDS  
OLADY'S COEDS  
OLADY'S COEDS

**THE CHALK GARDEN**  
"WELL WORTH SEEING." O. Toi.  
HER MAJESTY'S 1950 6601. 7.30.  
10.30. 1.30. 3.30. 5.30. 7.30. 9.30.  
BARRY MARTIN in  
HODDLER ON THE ROOF  
also starring Stella Murray. Sat. 5.30.

**NINCHHEAD** (01-226 1171).  
Ev. 8.0. Sat. 5.30 & 8.30. Sun. 5.30 & 8.30.  
WE'RE LOOKING FOR A NEW  
PICTURE. New 9.15. Sat. 5.30 & 8.30.  
HENRY WILSON. 8.30 pm (see Mon).

**LYRIC** (437 2661). Ev. 8.0. Sat. 5.30 & 8.30.  
Sat. 5.30 & 8.30. Sun. 5.30 & 8.30.  
Mary Miller and Jan Rozen.  
How the Other Half Loves.  
Author of Reluctant Beauty.  
Over 500 performances.

**MAY FAIR** (629 3036). Ev. 8.15.  
George Cole in the BEST COMEDY  
OF THE YEAR. Plays & Players  
Award.

**THE PHILANTHROPIST**  
By Christopher Hampton. BEST PLAY  
OF THE YEAR. Plays & Players  
Award.

**MERMAID** (248 7561). Restaurant 348  
2855. Ev. 8.0. Sat. 5.30 & 8.30.  
JOHN BULL'S OTHER  
BY Bernard Shaw. LAST WEEK.  
8.30. 10.30. 1.30. 3.30. 5.30. 7.30. 9.30.  
Kathleen Hill in Robert Cowl.

**PROMETHEUS BOUND**  
NEW 836 3878. Today & Sat. 5.30 & 8.30.  
Tomorrow & Fri. 5.30 & 8.30.  
The Philanthropist. A New Play  
by Christopher Hampton. BEST PLAY  
OF THE YEAR. Plays & Players  
Award.

**THE NATIONAL THEATRE**  
NEW 836 3878. Today & Sat. 5.30 & 8.30.  
Tomorrow & Fri. 5.30 & 8.30.  
The Philanthropist. A New Play  
by Christopher Hampton. BEST PLAY  
OF THE YEAR. Plays & Players  
Award.

**OPEN AIR** Regent's Park (486 2431).  
Romeo & Juliet. Ev. 7.45. Sat. 5.30 & 8.30.  
Thurs. & Sat. 5.30.

**OPEN SPACE** (569 3970). Members  
of the National Theatre. A New Play  
by Christopher Hampton. BEST PLAY  
OF THE YEAR. Plays & Players  
Award.

**OPEN SPACE** (569 3970). Members  
of the National Theatre. A New Play  
by Christopher Hampton. BEST PLAY  
OF THE YEAR. Plays & Players  
Award.

**OPEN SPACE** (569 3970). Members  
of the National Theatre. A New Play  
by Christopher Hampton. BEST PLAY  
OF THE YEAR. Plays & Players  
Award.

**OPEN SPACE** (569 3970). Members  
of the National Theatre. A New Play  
by Christopher Hampton. BEST PLAY  
OF THE YEAR. Plays & Players  
Award.

**OPEN SPACE** (569 3970). Members  
of the National Theatre. A New Play  
by Christopher Hampton. BEST PLAY  
OF THE YEAR. Plays & Players  
Award.

**OPEN SPACE** (569 3970). Members  
of the National Theatre. A New Play  
by Christopher Hampton. BEST PLAY  
OF THE YEAR. Plays & Players  
Award.

**OPEN SPACE** (569 3970). Members  
of the National Theatre. A New Play  
by Christopher Hampton. BEST PLAY  
OF THE YEAR. Plays & Players  
Award.

**OPEN SPACE** (569 3970). Members  
of the National Theatre. A New Play  
by Christopher Hampton. BEST PLAY  
OF THE YEAR. Plays & Players  
Award.

**OPEN SPACE** (569 3970). Members  
of the National Theatre. A New Play  
by Christopher Hampton. BEST PLAY  
OF THE YEAR. Plays & Players  
Award.

**OPEN SPACE** (569 3970). Members  
of the National Theatre. A New Play  
by Christopher Hampton. BEST PLAY  
OF THE YEAR. Plays & Players  
Award.

**OPEN SPACE** (569 3970). Members  
of the National Theatre. A New Play  
by Christopher Hampton. BEST PLAY  
OF THE YEAR. Plays & Players  
Award.

**OPEN SPACE** (569 3970). Members  
of the National Theatre. A New Play  
by Christopher Hampton. BEST PLAY  
OF THE YEAR. Plays & Players  
Award.

**OPEN SPACE** (569 3970). Members  
of the National Theatre. A New Play  
by Christopher Hampton. BEST PLAY  
OF THE YEAR. Plays & Players  
Award.

**OPEN SPACE** (569 3970). Members  
of the National Theatre. A New Play  
by Christopher Hampton. BEST PLAY  
OF THE YEAR. Plays & Players  
Award.

**OPEN SPACE** (569 3970). Members  
of the National Theatre. A New Play  
by Christopher Hampton. BEST PLAY  
OF THE YEAR. Plays & Players  
Award.

**OPEN SPACE** (569 3970). Members  
of the National Theatre. A New Play  
by Christopher Hampton. BEST PLAY  
OF THE YEAR. Plays & Players  
Award.

**OPEN SPACE** (569 3970). Members  
of the National Theatre. A New Play  
by Christopher Hampton. BEST PLAY  
OF THE YEAR. Plays & Players  
Award.

**OPEN SPACE** (569 3970). Members  
of the National Theatre. A New Play  
by Christopher Hampton. BEST PLAY  
OF THE YEAR. Plays & Players  
Award.

**OPEN SPACE** (569 3970). Members  
of the National Theatre. A New Play  
by Christopher Hampton. BEST PLAY  
OF THE YEAR. Plays & Players  
Award.

**OPEN SPACE** (569 3970). Members  
of the National Theatre. A New Play  
by Christopher Hampton. BEST PLAY  
OF THE YEAR. Plays & Players  
Award.

**OPEN SPACE** (569 3970). Members  
of the National Theatre. A New Play  
by Christopher Hampton. BEST PLAY  
OF THE YEAR. Plays & Players  
Award.

**OPEN SPACE** (569 3970). Members  
of the National Theatre. A New Play  
by Christopher Hampton. BEST PLAY  
OF THE YEAR. Plays & Players  
Award.

**OPEN SPACE** (569 3970). Members  
of the National Theatre. A New Play  
by Christopher Hampton. BEST PLAY  
OF THE YEAR. Plays & Players  
Award.

**OPEN SPACE** (569 3970). Members  
of the National Theatre. A New Play  
by Christopher Hampton. BEST PLAY  
OF THE YEAR. Plays & Players  
Award.

## PARLIAMENT



King Ted the Obtuse

# 'Patril' compromise pleases Powell

When the report stage of the Immigration Bill resumed, Mr Reginald Maudling, Home Secretary, moved an amendment to restrict "partiality" to Commonwealth citizens of the United Kingdom and colonies who had a parent who was a British citizen. The previous provision gave patriality also to grandchildren of British citizens.

Mr Maudling said the Bill as originally drafted provided for rights of patriality only through legitimate descent. A further Government amendment would give the illegitimate child of a British mother automatic patriality, but deny it to an illegitimate child of a British father and a non-British mother.

He said: "I don't think it's practical to extend this to the father. It's perfectly simple to prove birth from the mother because of the birth certificate, but in the case of the father it would be difficult in practice to do this." In the vast majority of cases, he pointed out, custody of illegitimate children rested with the mother.

Mr Peter Archer, for the Opposition, said the concept of patriality was odious and bad logic to have children of different nations. He asked: "Why isn't an illegitimate child related to his father?"

Mr Enoch Powell (C. Wolverhampton SW) said the amendments were a compromise — probably the best compromise available.

"I have no intention of raising again the issue of immigration law versus citizenship law which has necessarily

been so persistent a feature of our debates. I will only say once again that until we have a citizenship of the United Kingdom which hitherto this country has not known... we shall be driven to the relatively unsatisfactory expedients which are embodied in this clause."

The amendment on patriality and one on adoption were agreed, leaving the illegitimacy issue to be decided later.

Mr David Steel (L. Roxburgh, Selkirk, and Peebles) sought to amend a provision giving a person a right of abode if he, or she, was a Commonwealth citizen and was the child of a person having at any time had citizenship of the United Kingdom or colonies by birth.

He sought to delete the words "Commonwealth citizen" and to make the provision apply to a person who was "not a citizen of the United Kingdom and colonies."

Mr Richard Sharples, Minister of State, Home Office, said the number of people affected by the clause would be very small. They would be citizens of the Commonwealth who were born in the United Kingdom.

He told Mr Steel: "It is the Government's intention that there should be a discrimination in this field in favour of the Commonwealth."

Mr Merlyn Rees, for the Opposition commented that this was not a citizenship bill but an immigration bill. What is really required is not to further confuse that issue with

patriality and right of abode and citizenship. This will never be put right until we have a citizenship act."

The amendment was declared defeated when a division was called but lapsed for want of tellers for the "Ayes."

The amendment giving patriality in the case of illegitimate children of British mothers was then accepted.

An Opposition amendment to entitle any Commonwealth citizen having the right of abode in the UK to be registered, on application, as a citizen of the UK and colonies, was moved by Mr Rees. "What it adds up to, basically, is that such a person cannot be deported," he said.

Mr Maudling replied that Commonwealth citizens having the right of abode were those with a British-born parent. Those with a British-born father already had the right of citizenship, but those with a British-born mother did not. "I recognise, that this is an anomaly, but I will look at it again, with a view to tabling an amendment at a later stage."

The Opposition withdrew the amendment.

During a general discussion Mr Maudling assured the House that the traditions of political asylum "were not disturbed or will not be disturbed."

"Anything to try and take away the right of political asylum would be a breach of international treaties," he said.

Mr Steel moved a "probing amendment" to remove a provision on uniformity of rules of admission. At present the Bill specifies that provision in the rules covering admissions of people for particular purposes does not have to be uniform.

Mr Steel said there might be differences in the rules for those coming as, say, visitors, or students, or dependants. "For instance, we admit Commonwealth citizens here as working holidaymakers that's a privilege not extended to aliens."

Mr Rees said he thought the Government had been too treat aliens and Commonwealth citizens exactly the same. The present provision would do the opposite.

The amendment was withdrawn.

Mr Maudling said that the Government had been too treat aliens and Commonwealth citizens exactly the same. The present provision would do the opposite.

The amendment was withdrawn.

Mr Maudling said that the Government had been too treat aliens and Commonwealth citizens exactly the same. The present provision would do the opposite.

The amendment was withdrawn.

Mr Maudling said that the Government had been too treat aliens and Commonwealth citizens exactly the same. The present provision would do the opposite.

The amendment was withdrawn.

Mr Maudling said that the Government had been too treat aliens and Commonwealth citizens exactly the same. The present provision would do the opposite.

The amendment was withdrawn.

Mr Maudling said that the Government had been too treat aliens and Commonwealth citizens exactly the same. The present provision would do the opposite.

The amendment was withdrawn.

Mr Maudling said that the Government had been too treat aliens and Commonwealth citizens exactly the same. The present provision would do the opposite.

The amendment was withdrawn.

Mr Maudling said that the Government had been too treat aliens and Commonwealth citizens exactly the same. The present provision would do the opposite.

# International companies split peers

Lord Kennet (Lab.), opening a debate on the growing importance of international corporations, said their powers should be investigated by the government of the world. There had been an unconvincing passage of sovereignty to these corporations, which were able to circumvent democratic control. They could drain manpower from one country to another.

They could frustrate geographical planning by threatening to invest in another country unless they were allowed to locate their development where they chose.

They could deprive a government of tax revenue by arranging to pay tax on a greater part of their operations in which ever country had the lowest tax rate. They could weaken the effects of exchange control.

Lord Kennet said Rio Tinto Zinc paid 2 per cent of its tax to the British Exchequer and British Petroleum paid none, although 37 per cent of its employees worked here.

There were several steps governments could take. They could combine to compel international companies to adopt a standard charter, which would include a duty to reveal information to the governments and would lay down behaviour. This was broadly the approach towards which the Common Market was working.

A group of governments could set up an organisation for negotiation and adjustments, to prevent corporations from playing off one government against another.

Governments could combine to insist that no international corporation should operate on their soil without allowing a government holding and the appointment of one or more directors to the board by the government.

Lord Kennet thought the best grouping for Britain to look to for democratic control over production and exchange would be the enlarged European Community.

Lord Latham, Under-Secretary for Foreign and Commonwealth Office, said the growth of international direct investment, leading to the growth of multinational companies, had been "remarkable."

Lord Amory (C), a former Chancellor said: "If we believe that freedom of movement, association, and understanding between peoples is what ought to be aiming at, should welcome such a condition of every kind that is devised because they do not down national barriers."

Lord Sainsbury (Lab.) said vital policy decisions were taken by the foreign parliaments and they were not always in harmony with the policy of the home country. For that reason governments should come themselves with the great activities of multinational companies and be constantly their guard to ensure that national interests were not compromised.

Lord Amory (C), a former Chancellor said: "If we believe that freedom of movement, association, and understanding between peoples is what ought to be aiming at, should welcome such a condition of every kind that is devised because they do not down national barriers."

Lord Sainsbury (Lab.) said vital policy decisions were taken by the foreign parliaments and they were not always in harmony with the policy of the home country. For that reason governments should come themselves with the great activities of multinational companies and be constantly their guard to ensure that national interests were not compromised.

Lord Amory (C), a former Chancellor said: "If we believe that freedom of movement, association, and understanding between peoples is what ought to be aiming at, should welcome such a condition of every kind that is devised because they do not down national barriers."

Lord Sainsbury (Lab.) said vital policy decisions were taken by the foreign parliaments and they were not always in harmony with the policy of the home country. For that reason governments should come themselves with the great activities of multinational companies and be constantly their guard to ensure that national interests were not compromised.

Lord Amory (C), a former Chancellor said: "If we believe that freedom of movement, association, and understanding between peoples is what ought to be aiming at, should welcome such a condition of every kind that is devised because they do not down national barriers."

Lord Sainsbury (Lab.) said vital policy decisions were taken by the foreign parliaments and they were not always in harmony with the policy of the home country. For that reason governments should come themselves with the great activities of multinational companies and be constantly their guard to ensure that national interests were not compromised.

Lord Amory (C), a former Chancellor said: "If we believe that freedom of movement, association, and understanding between peoples is what ought to be aiming at, should welcome such a condition of every kind that is devised because they do not down national barriers."

Lord Sainsbury (Lab.) said vital policy decisions were taken by the foreign parliaments and they were not always in harmony with the policy of the home country. For that reason governments should come themselves with the great activities of multinational companies and be constantly their guard to ensure that national interests were not compromised.

Lord Amory (C), a former Chancellor said: "If we believe that freedom of movement, association, and understanding between peoples is what ought to be aiming at, should welcome such a condition of every kind that is devised because they do not down national barriers."

Lord Sainsbury (Lab.) said vital policy decisions were taken by the foreign parliaments and they were not always in harmony with the policy of the home country. For that reason governments should come themselves with the great activities of multinational companies and be constantly their guard to ensure that national interests were not compromised.

Lord Amory (C), a former Chancellor said: "If we believe that freedom of movement, association, and understanding between peoples is what ought to be aiming at, should welcome such a condition of every kind that is devised because they do not down national barriers."

Lord Sainsbury (Lab.) said vital policy decisions were taken by the foreign parliaments and they were not always in harmony with the policy of the home country. For that reason governments should come themselves with the great activities of multinational companies and be constantly their guard to ensure that national interests were not compromised.

Lord Amory (C), a former Chancellor said: "If we believe that freedom of movement, association, and understanding between peoples is what ought to be aiming at, should welcome such a condition of every kind that is devised because they do not down national barriers."

Lord Sainsbury (Lab.) said vital policy decisions were taken by the foreign parliaments and they were not always in harmony with the policy of the home country. For that reason governments should come themselves with the great activities of multinational companies and be constantly their guard to ensure that national interests were not compromised.

Lord Amory (C), a former Chancellor said: "If we believe that freedom of movement, association, and understanding between peoples is what ought to be aiming at, should welcome such a condition of every kind that is devised because they do not down national barriers."

Lord Sainsbury (Lab.) said vital policy decisions were taken by the foreign parliaments and they were not always in harmony with the policy of the home country. For that reason governments should come themselves with the great activities of multinational companies and be constantly their guard to ensure that national interests were not compromised.

Lord Amory (C), a former Chancellor said: "If we believe that freedom of movement, association, and understanding between peoples is what ought to be aiming at, should welcome such a condition of every kind that is devised because they do not down national barriers."

Lord Sainsbury (Lab.) said vital policy decisions were taken by the foreign parliaments and they were not always in harmony with the policy of the home country. For that reason governments should come themselves with the great activities of multinational companies and be constantly their guard to ensure that national interests were not compromised.

Lord Amory (C), a former Chancellor said: "If we believe that freedom of movement, association, and understanding between peoples is what ought to be aiming at, should welcome such a condition of every kind that is devised because they do not down national barriers."

Lord Sainsbury (Lab.) said vital policy decisions were taken by the foreign parliaments and they were not always in harmony with the policy of the home country. For that reason governments should come themselves with the great activities of multinational companies and be constantly their guard to ensure that national interests were not compromised.

Lord Amory (C), a former Chancellor said: "If we believe that freedom of movement, association, and understanding between peoples is what ought to be aiming at, should welcome such a condition of every kind that is devised because they do not down national barriers."

power was getting into bands of fewer and fewer people. Some of those controlling multinational companies were faceless. They were identifiable to stockbrokers unless there was a put scandal.

Lord Thomas, formerly Miles Thomas, said chemicals industry, with which he had been associated, was more loggish to machinery plant, and knew how "we must get into the habit of thinking internationally and acting internationally. We must think big and act big."

Lord Brown (Lab.), a former Minister of State, Trade, said he would be wise to take a constant and critical look at operations of international companies. But he said he recognised that multinational companies were imports brought great benefits to the trade, and were inevitable.

Lord Selous said it claimed that 200 firms would account for 80 per cent of the trade by the year 2000 and thought that would be beneficial to the country. He said governments should come together and harmonise legislation. In many cases in national companies we welcome this.

Lord Sainsbury (Lab.) said vital policy decisions were taken by the foreign parliaments and they were not always in harmony with the policy of the home country. For that reason governments should come themselves with the great activities of multinational companies and be constantly their guard to ensure that national interests were not compromised.

Lord Amory (C), a former Chancellor said: "If we believe that freedom of movement, association, and understanding between peoples is what ought to be aiming at, should welcome such a condition of every kind that is devised because they do not down national barriers."

Lord Sainsbury (Lab.) said vital policy decisions were taken by the foreign parliaments and they were not always in harmony with the policy of the home country. For that reason governments should come themselves with the great activities of multinational companies and be constantly their guard to ensure that national interests were not compromised.

Lord Amory (C), a former Chancellor said: "If we believe that freedom of movement, association, and understanding between peoples is what ought to be aiming at, should welcome such a condition of every kind that is devised because they do not down national barriers."

Lord Sainsbury (Lab.) said vital policy decisions were taken by the foreign parliaments and they were not always in harmony with the policy of the home country. For that reason governments should come themselves with the great activities of multinational companies and be constantly their guard to ensure that national interests were not compromised.

Lord Amory (C), a former Chancellor said: "If we believe that freedom of movement, association, and understanding between peoples is what ought to be aiming at, should welcome such a condition of every kind that is devised because they do not down national barriers."

Lord Sainsbury (Lab.) said vital policy decisions were taken by the foreign parliaments and they were not always in harmony with the policy of the home country. For that reason governments should come themselves with the great activities of multinational companies and be constantly their guard to ensure that national interests were not compromised.

Lord Amory (C), a former Chancellor said: "If we believe that freedom of movement, association, and understanding between peoples is what ought to be aiming at, should welcome such a condition of every kind that is devised because they do not down national barriers."

Lord Sainsbury (Lab.) said vital policy decisions were taken by the foreign parliaments and they were not always in harmony with the policy of the home country. For that reason governments should come themselves with the great activities of multinational companies and be constantly their guard to ensure that national interests were not compromised.

Lord Amory (C), a former Chancellor said: "If we believe that freedom of movement, association, and understanding between peoples is what ought to be aiming at, should welcome such a condition of every kind that is devised because they do not down national barriers."

Lord Sainsbury (Lab.) said vital policy decisions were taken by the foreign parliaments and they were not always in harmony with the policy of the home country. For that reason governments should come themselves with the great activities of multinational companies and be constantly their guard to ensure that national interests were not compromised.



## BOOKS OF THE DAY

## Discriminations

by A. H. HALSEY

RACE, INTELLIGENCE, AND EDUCATION. by H. J. EYSENCK (Temple Smith, £1.50).

PROFESSOR EYSENCK has written a popular book about race, intelligence, and education. He declares for Jensen, for racial justice and truth-seeking against unnamed sociologists and environmentalism. Without truth, of course, there can be no science. Science can serve social justice: but it can also serve malevolence. Hence it is a dangerous weapon. In matters of race, where we are all guilty, the scientist must address the layman with the highest possible standards of cautious precision, recognising the task as political act with responsibilities not only to science but also to society. I do not think that Eysenck has met these standards. He must know, for example, that the English language is soaked in racism, yet he chooses to discuss the logic of experiment by reference to the limerick about Miss Starkie who had an affair with a Darkie.

Again he attacks those who took Jensen to be saying that "scientific evidence proved Negroes to be inferior to whites in intelligence." In fact, Eysenck tells us, Jensen "does not suggest any of these things, either directly or by inference." But look at what Jensen actually wrote: "All we are left with are various lines of evidence, no one of which is definitive alone, but which, viewed all together, make it a not unreasonable hypothesis that genetic factors are strongly implicated in the average Negro-white intelligence difference." Does this or does it not suggest to a reasonable lay reader that scientific evidence proves Negroes to be inferior to whites in intelligence?

Much of Eysenck's science is lucidly argued. But it is more aggressive than truthful with respect to sociology. His account of the nature-nurture controversy is incomplete. Sociologists undifferentiated are played for unscientific environmentalism, but the excesses of social Darwinism and of racist biological theories, against

which many sociologists have fought, are not discussed.

Eysenck says "sociology, on the whole, has not observed the lesson of science, that knowledge cannot be acquired by leaving out of account alternative hypotheses, and concentrating on those which appeal to the research worker's prejudices." This biased accusation of bias can only mislead the layman. Thus, what might otherwise have been a clear and fair discussion is marred at many points by a limited knowledge of sociology. One example must suffice. "In contrast to human conditions, the rats were assigned to conditions; they had no chance to select their preferred environment. This is an important difference." One can have little confidence in the sociological knowledge about race of a man who dismisses constraints on human social freedom so lightly.

The central fact to be explained is that Negroes in America have a lower intelligence (IQ) on average 10 to 15 points below that of American whites. Does this mean that the black races are naturally inferior to the white races in their intellectual make-up?

First we can make the question more precise, if narrower, by speaking only of American Negroes and American whites and not assuming that each is a representative genetic sample of any wider population which we might want to call a race. Secondly, by the word "naturally" we can mean "genetically determined." The question is then whether the average difference is (i) genetic, or (ii) a combination of genetic and environmental influences, or (iii) environmental. Eysenck shows his bias and wastes time by calling the second type of theory hereditarian and the third type environmentalist. Obviously the first is hereditarian, the third is environmentalist, and the second a combination of the two. And all we can say on the evidence is that only the hereditarian hypothesis is definitely false.

How do we decide between the other two hypotheses? First, the evidence from biologically related and

unrelated people reared apart and together makes it scientifically clear that both heredity and environment cause individual differences of measured intelligence. The problem of explaining IQ differences between racial groups therefore looks easy. If we know the amount of variance attributable to heredity and to environment, and if we know that the measured group differences are greater than the variation caused by environmental difference, then there must be a genetic component.

But unfortunately it is not as easy as that. The 4:1 ratio of heredity to environment used by Eysenck is a dubious over-simplification. The degree of difference in IQ which is attributable to heredity is itself partly determined by environment and vice versa. One environment may stimulate the development of a particular genetic potential and another may repress it, so that in the first situation heredity can have a greater influence than it could in the second. Neither genotype nor environment are uniform in any population and the proportion of IQ variance attributable to either is in part a function of the variation of the other. As the Cambridge geneticist J. M. Thoday has put it, "unique genotype and unique environment interacting in the development of each individual in unique ways, and though we must classify individuals into groups for scientific, administrative or educational purposes, we ignore the uniqueness to our great loss and at our peril, and it makes nonsense of segregation of races justified solely on the basis of differences of average even if the average differences may be real."

Neither Jensen nor Eysenck would disagree with Thoday. Both, in fact, insist on the need to match individuals to individualised education. But they are both so concerned to emphasise the importance of the genetic hypothesis against environmentalists that they give the false impression that only hereditarians care about individuals. Science will serve individualism better when both geneticism and environmentalism are dead.

## Wordgames &amp; novels

by P. J. KAVANAGH

IN Mr Anthony Burgess uses one of those whimsical protagonists beloved of American writers — juvenile craft outwitting the corruptions of the world. Miles Faber wants to go to the island of Castita to read the manuscripts of the poet Sib Legura. Everyone tries to prevent him, he is kidnapped and escapes. On the island he meets his sister (or mother, I became fogged at this point) whom he is forced to marry but the marriage consummation is interrupted in a way that is unclear — most things are by this time.

Mr Burgess abandons realism, more or less, in favour of incest myths, black comedy, and incredibly complex wordgames. The trouble lies in the "more or less." There seems to be a story, underneath it all, but it is so hard to follow that it is as if the author were trying to elude the reader by nashing the mirror, breaking p language into etymologies, dices, anagrams, and a elaborate conflation of legends.

By the time we realise that the name of Faber's wife is "Sib" (the last of the letters of the alphabet) we are so exhausted that we are like trying to do a crossword under ether.

By comparison, The Tower by Richard Jones is splendidly unhyphal. The contrast between a book is too pat but they me out at the same time and it is interesting to see how well the author's seriousness still stands

Marian Thomas, attractive year-old, comes home to her school in London and falls in love with a fellow student. Her parents are liberal intellectual, the farmer's mother and father, the man who is in love with Marian, are revealed sadly in language that is too spare to lean on. No realism of Marian's parents shown as a partly destructive, confusing force) and every is given space to show his preference. Part of the pleasure is in the detail of the careful

MF, by Anthony Burgess (Cape, £1.60).

THE TOWER IS EVERYWHERE, by Richard Jones (Macmillan, £2.10).

LETTERS FROM THE PORTUGUESE, by Sheila MacLeod (Secker & Warburg, £1.75).

DODGEM-GREASER, by Frank Norman (Hodder & Stoughton, £1.75).

THE HORSE OF SELENE, by Juanita Casey (Dolmen Press, £1.60).



Anthony Burgess

Welsh background and the minor characters. Mr Jones writes: as if he believes there is still time; he is like D. H. Lawrence in his concern for moral fine shades in daily behaviour, his patience with the complexity of motive. Like Lawrence he runs the risk of being over-solenn: it is tempting to wonder if it all matters quite so much; but he holds the attention and it is good to be reminded that of course it does.

The folio of Shells MacLeod's Letters From the Portuguese is as unproblematic as possible; a series of letters written, but not sent, by a Portuguese woman to a husband whom she suspects has left her. In fact it works well because it gives Miss MacLeod a chance to show us the inside of a mind that fears and suspects the world, while operating reasonably inside it as wife and mother, and doubts its own capacity to cope. Most readers, I imagine, will be able to understand these fears. In the end her husband does leave her and on one of his visits their young son is accidentally drowned. She feels her faults have hastened the possibility of his death, and she has, and she kills herself.

I found this disappointing.

## Other new books

Barbara Shennell, Company Board: Their Responsibilities to Shareholders, Employees and the Community (Allen & Unwin for PSP, £2.75).

Jean Piaget, Structuralism: an introduction (Routledge, £2).

Sidney Lens, The Military-Industrial Complex (Stammore Press, £1.50).

C. R. Hensman, Rich Against Poor: the Reality of Aid (Allen Lane, £2.95).

## THE DOCTRINE OF SOCIAL NECESSITY

and OTHER ESSAYS

by K. L. BAILEY

Philosopher and Social Critic

A Biology based view of human society. A fundamental challenge to the modern myth makers.

Through Bookellers: Hard Cover 80p, Paper Cover 37p

In case of difficulty, write to: K. L. Bailey, 9 Sundridge Parade, Bromley, Kent, BR1 4DW.

THE CLASSIC SLUM, by Robert Roberts (Manchester University Press, £2.54).

THE area referred to in the title is that between Oldfield Road and Grosse Lane, Salford, a ghetto village defined by main roads and railway lines and containing appropriately enough the site of one of the factories in which Frederick Engels had an interest. Robert Roberts was born in this area in the early 1900s: his father was a skilled mechanic but a drunkard and his mother, better educated than most of the unskilled and even illiterate people around, kept a corner shop.

The book is a mixture of personal testimony and sociology of the district during the author's boyhood and youth, and it is fascinating. In later life Mr Roberts became a teacher specialising in remedial work in prisons, and he views the past with much pity but no sentimentality.

What he is writing about is no less than the grand theme of the effect of the industrial revolution upon Britain: of the kind of society which was created and the kind of people. The poverty, insecurity, and ugliness of the Salford slum were hideous: to endure them at all people lived by a code of behaviour that was snobbish and inhibiting in the extreme.

World War was the breaker of the pattern, firstly because the munitions factories gave people much more money, and secondly because women came into more freedom and dignity. The author seems to believe after 1917 that revolution was possible was not substantiated by political

choice they cannot begin to think for themselves. For example, Left-wing politics and even trade unions made little imaginative impact in that particular part of Salford until the war, and then the rhetoric of activists who believed after 1917 that revolution was possible was not substantiated by political

choice they cannot begin to think for themselves. For example, Left-wing politics and even trade unions made little imaginative impact in that particular part of Salford until the war, and then the rhetoric of activists who believed after 1917 that revolution was possible was not substantiated by political

choice they cannot begin to think for themselves. For example, Left-wing politics and even trade unions made little imaginative impact in that particular part of Salford until the war, and then the rhetoric of activists who believed after 1917 that revolution was possible was not substantiated by political

choice they cannot begin to think for themselves. For example, Left-wing politics and even trade unions made little imaginative impact in that particular part of Salford until the war, and then the rhetoric of activists who believed after 1917 that revolution was possible was not substantiated by political

choice they cannot begin to think for themselves. For example, Left-wing politics and even trade unions made little imaginative impact in that particular part of Salford until the war, and then the rhetoric of activists who believed after 1917 that revolution was possible was not substantiated by political

choice they cannot begin to think for themselves. For example, Left-wing politics and even trade unions made little imaginative impact in that particular part of Salford until the war, and then the rhetoric of activists who believed after 1917 that revolution was possible was not substantiated by political

choice they cannot begin to think for themselves. For example, Left-wing politics and even trade unions made little imaginative impact in that particular part of Salford until the war, and then the rhetoric of activists who believed after 1917 that revolution was possible was not substantiated by political

choice they cannot begin to think for themselves. For example, Left-wing politics and even trade unions made little imaginative impact in that particular part of Salford until the war, and then the rhetoric of activists who believed after 1917 that revolution was possible was not substantiated by political

choice they cannot begin to think for themselves. For example, Left-wing politics and even trade unions made little imaginative impact in that particular part of Salford until the war, and then the rhetoric of activists who believed after 1917 that revolution was possible was not substantiated by political

choice they cannot begin to think for themselves. For example, Left-wing politics and even trade unions made little imaginative impact in that particular part of Salford until the war, and then the rhetoric of activists who believed after 1917 that revolution was possible was not substantiated by political

choice they cannot begin to think for themselves. For example, Left-wing politics and even trade unions made little imaginative impact in that particular part of Salford until the war, and then the rhetoric of activists who believed after 1917 that revolution was possible was not substantiated by political

choice they cannot begin to think for themselves. For example, Left-wing politics and even trade unions made little imaginative impact in that particular part of Salford until the war, and then the rhetoric of activists who believed after 1917 that revolution was possible was not substantiated by political

choice they cannot begin to think for themselves. For example, Left-wing politics and even trade unions made little imaginative impact in that particular part of Salford until the war, and then the rhetoric of activists who believed after 1917 that revolution was possible was not substantiated by political

choice they cannot begin to think for themselves. For example, Left-wing politics and even trade unions made little imaginative impact in that particular part of Salford until the war, and then the rhetoric of activists who believed after 1917 that revolution was possible was not substantiated by political

choice they cannot begin to think for themselves. For example, Left-wing politics and even trade unions made little imaginative impact in that particular part of Salford until the war, and then the rhetoric of activists who believed after 1917 that revolution was possible was not substantiated by political

choice they cannot begin to think for themselves. For example, Left-wing politics and even trade unions made little imaginative impact in that particular part of Salford until the war, and then the rhetoric of activists who believed after 1917 that revolution was possible was not substantiated by political

choice they cannot begin to think for themselves. For example, Left-wing politics and even trade unions made little imaginative impact in that particular part of Salford until the war, and then the rhetoric of activists who believed after 1917 that revolution was possible was not substantiated by political

choice they cannot begin to think for themselves. For example, Left-wing politics and even trade unions made little imaginative impact in that particular part of Salford until the war, and then the rhetoric of activists who believed after 1917 that revolution was possible was not substantiated by political

choice they cannot begin to think for themselves. For example, Left-wing politics and even trade unions made little imaginative impact in that particular part of Salford until the war, and then the rhetoric of activists who believed after 1917 that revolution was possible was not substantiated by political

choice they cannot begin to think for themselves. For example, Left-wing politics and even trade unions made little imaginative impact in that particular part of Salford until the war, and then the rhetoric of activists who believed after 1917 that revolution was possible was not substantiated by political

choice they cannot begin to think for themselves. For example, Left-wing politics and even trade unions made little imaginative impact in that particular part of Salford until the war, and then the rhetoric of activists who believed after 1917 that revolution was possible was not substantiated by political

choice they cannot begin to think for themselves. For example, Left-wing politics and even trade unions made little imaginative impact in that particular part of Salford until the war, and then the rhetoric of activists who believed after 1917 that revolution was possible was not substantiated by political

choice they cannot begin to think for themselves. For example, Left-wing politics and even trade unions made little imaginative impact in that particular part of Salford until the war, and then the rhetoric of activists who believed after 1917 that revolution was possible was not substantiated by political

choice they cannot begin to think for themselves. For example, Left-wing politics and even trade unions made little imaginative impact in that particular part of Salford until the war, and then the rhetoric of activists who believed after 1917 that revolution was possible was not substantiated by political

choice they cannot begin to think for themselves. For example, Left-wing politics and even trade unions made little imaginative impact in that particular part of Salford until the war, and then the rhetoric of activists who believed after 1917 that revolution was possible was not substantiated by political

choice they cannot begin to think for themselves. For example, Left-wing politics and even trade unions made little imaginative impact in that particular part of Salford until the war, and then the rhetoric of activists who believed after 1917 that revolution was possible was not substantiated by political

choice they cannot begin to think for themselves. For example, Left-wing politics and even trade unions made little imaginative impact in that particular part of Salford until the war, and then the rhetoric of activists who believed after 1917 that revolution was possible was not substantiated by political

choice they cannot begin to think for themselves. For example, Left-wing politics and even trade unions made little imaginative impact in that particular part of Salford until the war, and then the rhetoric of activists who believed after 1917 that revolution was possible was not substantiated by political

choice they cannot begin to think for themselves. For example, Left-wing politics and even trade unions made little imaginative impact in that particular part of Salford until the war, and then the rhetoric of activists who believed after 1917 that revolution was possible was not substantiated by political

choice they cannot begin to think for themselves. For example, Left-wing politics and even trade unions made little imaginative impact in that particular part of Salford until the war, and then the rhetoric of activists who believed after 1917 that revolution was possible was not substantiated by political

choice they cannot begin to think for themselves. For example, Left-wing politics and even trade unions made little imaginative impact in that particular part of Salford until the war, and then the rhetoric of activists who believed after 1917 that revolution was possible was not substantiated by political

choice they cannot begin to think for themselves. For example, Left-wing politics and even trade unions made little imaginative impact in that particular part of Salford until the war, and then the rhetoric of activists who believed after 1917 that revolution was possible was not substantiated by political

choice they cannot begin to think for themselves. For example, Left-wing politics and even trade unions made little imaginative impact in that particular part of Salford until the war, and then the rhetoric of activists who believed after 1917 that revolution was possible was not substantiated by political

choice they cannot begin to think for themselves. For example, Left-wing politics and even trade unions made little imaginative impact in that particular part of Salford until the war, and then the rhetoric of activists who believed after 1917 that revolution was possible was not substantiated by political

choice they cannot begin to think for themselves. For example, Left-wing politics and even trade unions made little imaginative impact in that particular part of Salford until the war, and then the rhetoric of activists who believed after 1917 that revolution was possible was not substantiated by political

choice they cannot begin to think for themselves. For example, Left-wing politics and even trade unions made little imaginative impact in that particular part of Salford until the war, and then the rhetoric of activists who believed after 1917 that revolution was possible was not substantiated by political

choice they cannot begin to think for themselves. For example, Left-wing politics and even trade unions made little imaginative impact in that particular part of Salford until the war, and then the rhetoric of activists who believed after 1917 that revolution was possible was not substantiated by political

## IN THE TRAP

by Keith Dewhurst



A picture taken in Salford early in the century by Samuel Coulthurst (disguised as a rag and bone man, with camera hidden in his handcart).

choice they cannot begin to think for themselves. For example, Left-wing politics and even trade unions made little imaginative impact in that particular part of Salford until the war, and then the rhetoric of activists who believed after 1917 that revolution was possible was not substantiated by political

choice they cannot begin to think for themselves. For example, Left-wing politics and even trade unions made little imaginative impact in that particular part of Salford until the war, and then the rhetoric of activists who believed after 1917 that revolution was possible was not substantiated by political

choice they cannot begin to think for themselves. For example, Left-wing politics and even trade unions made little imaginative impact in that particular part of Salford until the war, and then the rhetoric of activists who believed after 1917 that revolution was possible was not substantiated by political

choice they cannot begin to think for themselves. For example, Left-wing politics and even trade unions made little imaginative impact in that particular part of Salford until the war, and then the rhetoric of activists who believed after 1917 that revolution was possible was not substantiated by political

choice they cannot begin to think for themselves. For example, Left-wing politics and even trade unions made little imaginative impact in that particular part of Salford until the war, and then the rhetoric of activists who believed after 1917 that revolution was possible was not substantiated by political

choice they cannot begin to think for themselves. For example, Left-wing politics and even trade unions made little imaginative impact in that particular part of Salford until the war, and then the rhetoric of activists who believed after 1917 that revolution was possible was not substantiated by political

choice they cannot begin to think for themselves. For example, Left-wing politics and even trade unions made little imaginative impact in that particular part of Salford until the war, and then the rhetoric of activists who believed after 1917 that revolution was possible was not substantiated by political

choice they cannot begin to think for themselves. For example, Left-wing politics and even trade unions made little imaginative impact in that particular part of Salford until the war, and then the rhetoric of activists who believed after 1917 that revolution was possible was not substantiated by political

choice they cannot begin to think for themselves. For example, Left-wing politics and even trade unions made little imaginative impact in that particular part of Salford until the war, and then the rhetoric of activists who believed after 1917 that revolution was possible was not substantiated by political

choice they cannot begin to think for themselves. For example, Left-wing politics and even trade unions made little imaginative impact in that particular part of Salford until the war, and then the rhetoric of activists who believed after 1917 that revolution was possible was not substantiated by political

choice they cannot begin to think for themselves. For example, Left-wing politics and even trade unions made little imaginative impact in that particular part of Salford until the war, and then the rhetoric of activists who believed after 1917 that revolution was possible was not substantiated by political

choice they cannot begin to think for themselves. For example, Left-wing politics and even trade unions made little imaginative impact in that particular part of Salford until the war, and then the rhetoric of activists who believed after 1917 that revolution was possible was not substantiated by political

choice they cannot begin to think for themselves. For example, Left-wing politics and even trade unions made little imaginative impact in that particular part of Salford until the war, and then the rhetoric of activists who believed after 1917 that revolution was possible was not substantiated by political

choice they cannot begin to think for themselves. For example, Left-wing politics and even trade unions made little imaginative impact in that particular part of Salford until the war, and then the rhetoric of activists who believed after 1917 that revolution was possible was not substantiated by political

choice they cannot begin to think for themselves. For example, Left-wing politics and even trade unions made little imaginative impact in that particular part of Salford until the war, and then the rhetoric of activists who believed after 1917 that revolution was possible was not substantiated by political

choice they cannot begin to think for themselves. For example, Left-wing politics and even trade unions made little imaginative impact in that particular part of Salford until the war, and then the rhetoric of activists who believed after 1917 that revolution was possible was not substantiated by political

choice they cannot begin to think for themselves. For example, Left-wing politics and even trade unions made little imaginative impact in that particular part of Salford until the war, and then the rhetoric of activists who believed after 1917 that revolution was possible was not substantiated by political

choice they cannot begin to think for themselves. For example, Left-wing politics and even trade unions made little imaginative impact in that particular part of Salford until the war, and then the rhetoric of activists who believed after 1917 that revolution was possible was not substantiated by political

choice they cannot begin to think for themselves. For example, Left-wing politics and even trade unions made little imaginative impact in that particular part of Salford until the war, and then the rhetoric of activists who believed after 1917 that revolution was possible was not substantiated by political

choice they cannot begin to think for themselves. For example, Left-wing politics and even trade unions made little imaginative impact in that particular part of Salford until the war, and then the rhetoric of activists who believed after 1917 that revolution was possible was not substantiated by political

choice they cannot begin to think for themselves. For example, Left-wing politics and even trade unions made little imaginative impact in that particular part of Salford until the war, and then the rhetoric of activists who believed after 1917 that revolution was possible was not substantiated by political

choice they cannot begin to think for themselves. For example, Left-wing politics and even trade unions made little imaginative impact in that particular part of Salford until the war, and then the rhetoric of activists who believed after 1917 that revolution was possible was not substantiated by political

choice they cannot begin to think for themselves. For example, Left-wing politics and even trade unions made little imaginative impact in that particular part of Salford until the war, and then the rhetoric of activists who believed after 1917 that revolution was possible was not substantiated by political

choice they cannot begin to think for themselves. For example, Left-wing politics and even trade unions made little imaginative impact in that particular part of Salford until the war, and then the rhetoric of activists who believed after 1917 that revolution was possible was not substantiated by political

choice they cannot begin to think for themselves. For example, Left-wing politics and even trade unions made little imaginative impact in that particular part of Salford until the war, and then the rhetoric of activists who believed after 1917 that revolution was possible was not substantiated by political

choice they cannot begin to think for themselves. For example, Left-wing politics and even trade unions made little imaginative impact in that particular part of Salford until the war, and then the rhetoric of activists who believed after 1917 that revolution was possible was not substantiated by political

choice they cannot begin to think for themselves. For example, Left-wing politics and even trade unions made little imaginative impact in that particular part of Salford until the war, and then the rhetoric of activists who believed after 1917 that revolution was possible was not substantiated by political

choice they cannot begin to think for themselves. For example, Left-wing politics and even trade unions made little imaginative impact in that particular part of Salford until the war, and then the rhetoric of activists who believed after 1917 that revolution was possible was not substantiated by political

choice they cannot begin to think for themselves. For example, Left-wing politics and even trade unions made little imaginative impact in that particular part of Salford until the war, and then the rhetoric of activists who believed after 1917 that revolution was possible was not substantiated by political

choice they cannot begin to think for themselves. For example, Left-wing politics and even trade unions made little imaginative impact in that particular part of Salford until the war, and then the rhetoric of activists who believed after 1917 that revolution was possible was not substantiated by political

choice they cannot begin to think for themselves. For example, Left-wing politics and even trade unions made little imaginative impact in that particular part of Salford until the war, and then the rhetoric of activists who believed after 1917 that revolution was possible was not substantiated by political

choice they cannot begin to think for themselves. For example, Left-wing politics and even trade unions made little imaginative impact in that particular part of Salford until the war, and then the rhetoric of activists who believed after 1917 that revolution was possible was not substantiated by political

choice they cannot begin to think for themselves. For example, Left-wing politics and even trade unions made little imaginative impact in that particular part of Salford until the war, and then the rhetoric of activists who believed after 1917 that revolution was possible was not substantiated by political

choice they cannot begin to think for themselves. For example, Left-wing politics and even trade unions made little imaginative impact in that particular part of Salford until the war, and then the rhetoric of activists who believed after 1917 that revolution was possible was not substantiated by political

choice they cannot begin to think for themselves. For example, Left-wing politics and even trade unions made little imaginative impact in that particular part of Salford until the war, and then the rhetoric of activists who believed after 1917 that revolution was possible was not substantiated by political

choice they cannot begin to think for themselves. For example, Left-wing politics and even trade unions made little imaginative impact in that particular part of Salford until the war, and then the rhetoric of activists who believed after 1917 that revolution was possible was not substantiated by political

choice they cannot begin to think for themselves. For example, Left-wing politics and even trade unions made little imaginative impact in that particular part of Salford until the war, and then the rhetoric of activists who believed after 1917 that revolution was possible was not substantiated by political

choice they cannot begin to think for themselves. For example, Left-wing politics and even trade unions made little imaginative impact in that particular part of Salford until the war, and then the rhetoric of activists who believed after 1917 that revolution was possible was not substantiated by political

choice they cannot begin to think for themselves. For example, Left-wing politics and even trade unions made little imaginative impact in that particular part of Salford until the war, and then the rhetoric of activists who believed after 1917 that revolution was possible was not substantiated by political

choice they cannot begin to think for themselves. For example, Left-wing politics and even trade unions made little imaginative impact in that particular part of Salford until the war, and then the rhetoric of activists who believed after 1917 that revolution was possible was not substantiated by political

choice they cannot begin to think for themselves. For example, Left-wing politics and even trade unions made little imaginative impact in that particular part of Salford until the war, and then the rhetoric of activists who believed after 1917 that revolution was possible was not substantiated by political

is the actual shades of feeling that constitute life as it is lived and before it becomes

This one is full of wonderful detail, some of it appealingly moving. Like the encounter between Mrs Roberts and a Jewish street trader so poor that he had no shirt, or the final argument in which after thirty years in the corner shop she walked out on her husband.

Mostly, however, the points are made quietly and methodically: who should or should not be given tick in the shoe, who came to have their letters written for them, which children had their heads shaved for lice, which public houses were respectable and which were not. The detail is so everyday that it makes the tragedy more real than pages of indignation. The photographs too are very close: they were taken by a little to unpublish local man named Samuel Coulthurst who disguised himself as a rag and bone man and hid the camera on the handcart.

To explain without falseness the inarticulate is most difficult but Mr Roberts has managed it. There is one description of how building site foremen with jobs to offer would line the shovels against a wall and make the men who needed work race to grab them. When some of those humiliated men went home they were domestic tyrants, belting their daughters if they came in late.

Yet with life reduced to such crude limits was not this exaggerated and unimaginative moral code the only possible human response, the only barrier against utter chaos? In that question perhaps is the contradiction of Victorian England, and in Mr Roberts's book much helpful evidence



## review



Schofield: New Theatre

## NEW THEATRE

Philip Hope-Wallace

## Pirandello

THE NATIONAL THEATRE overflows at this time of the year so that a greater number of tourists can enjoy its varied repertoire. Now, also at the New Theatre, St Martin's Lane, as well as in the Waterloo Road, they offer such artists as the mordant Schofield, Edward Harlowe, and above all Paul Curran. In a spirited account of Pirandello's "The Rules of the Game" which has the further benefit of a beautiful, silly art-nouveau design by Enrico Joh and the delicate hand of Anthony Page as producer. What goes wrong?

We saw and much enjoyed this play which has an Italian title "The Game of Roles" when a Sicilian company did it recently at the World Theatre season; and a sly, fat-cat cynical husband manoeuvred his wife's paramour into fighting a fatal duel, saving satisfaction for a challenge which was none of his asking. It should somehow have come out very funny again in this good English version by David Hare and Robert Rietty: Schofield looks ineffably at home, sleeping late, not fighting the duel, waiting for breakfast. Paul Curran has a ball, laying out the doctor's emergency kit, in case of death (which is due). There is a good deal of talk about "self-inflicted roles" and how a bored, overtly deceived husband, married to an idiot wife, may step "outside of himself" and so on.

But really the play does not amount to much more than a turning-the-tables sketch in the manner of an Edwardian curtain-raiser, and one wishes that not so much care had been lavished on it. Barrie's "Twelve Pound Look" or "Shall we Join the Ladies?" work up far more allure and curiosity. Joan Plowright plays the fatally stupid head of contention with a drawling affectation which alienates sympathy and makes the first act flatter than it need appear.

## BRISTOL ART

Bryn Richards

## Twelve artists

THIS EXHIBITION at the Arncliffe Gallery, Bristol, is the work of 12 artists whose work is based on the logic of numbers. The mathematics are not difficult, but they are, perhaps, unfamiliar to those who were brought up on traditional maths and not on what is now taught in the schools as "modern maths." Unlike many artists who blunder their aims and methods in a cloud of obscurantist jargon, these exhibitors are admirably lucid and anxious not to be misunderstood. It is possible, with the aid of the comprehensive catalogue to this show, to indulge in a parallel activity to that of the experienced concertgoer, and to look at the work whilst reading the score.

There has always been a strong correspondence between pictorial design and mathematics; Jeffery Steel, one of the exhibitors in this show, writes in an early essay in "The Anglo-Welsh Review": "... There is much evidence that the unconscious registration of mathematical relationships by a hidden computer in the human mind plays a major part in aesthetic pleasure of all kinds. ... what this group is now doing is to purge the mathematics of all human, representational and painterly connections and to present work in which the intuitive apprehension of formal relationships can be reinforced by an intellectual understanding of the underlying system.

It sounds a rather austere kind of art? Oddly enough it's not. The first reactions are of simple pleasure in the clean, decorative elegance of the work and of respect for the professional, craftsmanlike attitude towards the materials used. There is a wide variation in the complexity of the works; some have the simplicity and immediacy of a melody, others are much more involved, much slower in unfolding their formal meanings. None of the work I feel could evoke a hostile reaction.

The exhibition continues at Bristol until July 8 and will then be shown at Cardiff and Canterbury.

## GRANADA TOOTING

Robin Denselow

## Joe Frazier

I SUPPOSE there is a connection—just about—between rock music and boxing. Both can have elements of front-stage glamour and back-stage squalor. Both are part of showbiz, where anyone with sufficient talent really can still make it from rags to riches. And there is a precedent for such a weird event as the world heavyweight champion Joe Frazier appearing—at all places—amid the crazy thirties baroque extravaganza of the Granada, Tooting. After all, Sugar Ray Robinson was an accomplished singer and tap dancer. Bernie Terrell is a rather fine guitarist. And even Cassius Clay made a predictably long-month album entitled, unsurprisingly, "I am the greatest."

But, precedent or no, the Great London Public were obviously not happy at the idea of Frazier singing. The first house at Tooting on Tuesday had to be cancelled, and the second probably did only little better than the ABC up the road, where "The Wife Swappers" was showing. What little audience there was consisted of a strange mixture of press men and South London's black population. For everyone except the promoter, it was a gently hilarious occasion.

Frazier's road show kicked off with wiggling dancing girls and a brash but competent soul band called—too predictably for words—the "Knock-outs." All glorious kitchen Americana, and they were good enough to carry it off. Frazier finally romped in just before 11 p.m.—wearing a red shirt and singing, somewhat out of tune, "I can't turn you loose," and obviously enjoying himself. He didn't look like a boxer, just a second-rate soul singer. But he was better than Tooting gave him credit for.

## BRISTOL

David Foot

## Fiddlers Five

DAME AGATHA CHRISTIE approaches her eightieth birthday and informs defiantly that she is not ensnared by the mouse trap of rhododendron success. This world premiere is the last antithesis of everything that has made her the malleable but undisputed high priestess of crime fiction. There is not a policeman in the place; the ritualistic interrogation is dispensed with; comedy supersedes suspense. But she cannot forget the corpse altogether. An American millionaire takes out a week too early for the potential beneficiaries. So he's kept in cold storage as the avaricious fiddlers scheme their way to solvency.

The plot, mathematical as befits Dame Agatha, is unbelievably unfashioned. There is even a lawyer produced to sort out the ends. It is the kind of play that weekly reps, used to love. Whether the West End—there is no London theatre available at the moment—will want to know the new paradoxical Agatha Christie is debatable. Simple, theatrical craftsmanship and relatively wholesome laughs aren't enough any longer.

John Downing has invested it with more comic punch than perhaps it deserves, and J. Grant Anderson, last of the actor-managers, is putting up the money, playing the lawyer, greeting the patrons in the foyer, and making the curtain speech: a tour de force which reflects, at the age of 74, his own stamina, optimism, and courage. I cannot imagine the author devised the camped-up ending. I also hope she doesn't honestly see shoplifting as a subject for laughs. Come to that, the turbaned doctor is now wearing thin, too. But it's still a reasonably unpretentious piece, helped on its way by the playing of Margaret Haydn-Davies, and Barry Howard and superb articulation which conquers the barn-like reaches of the vast, unsuitable Hippodrome.

## SADLER'S WELLS

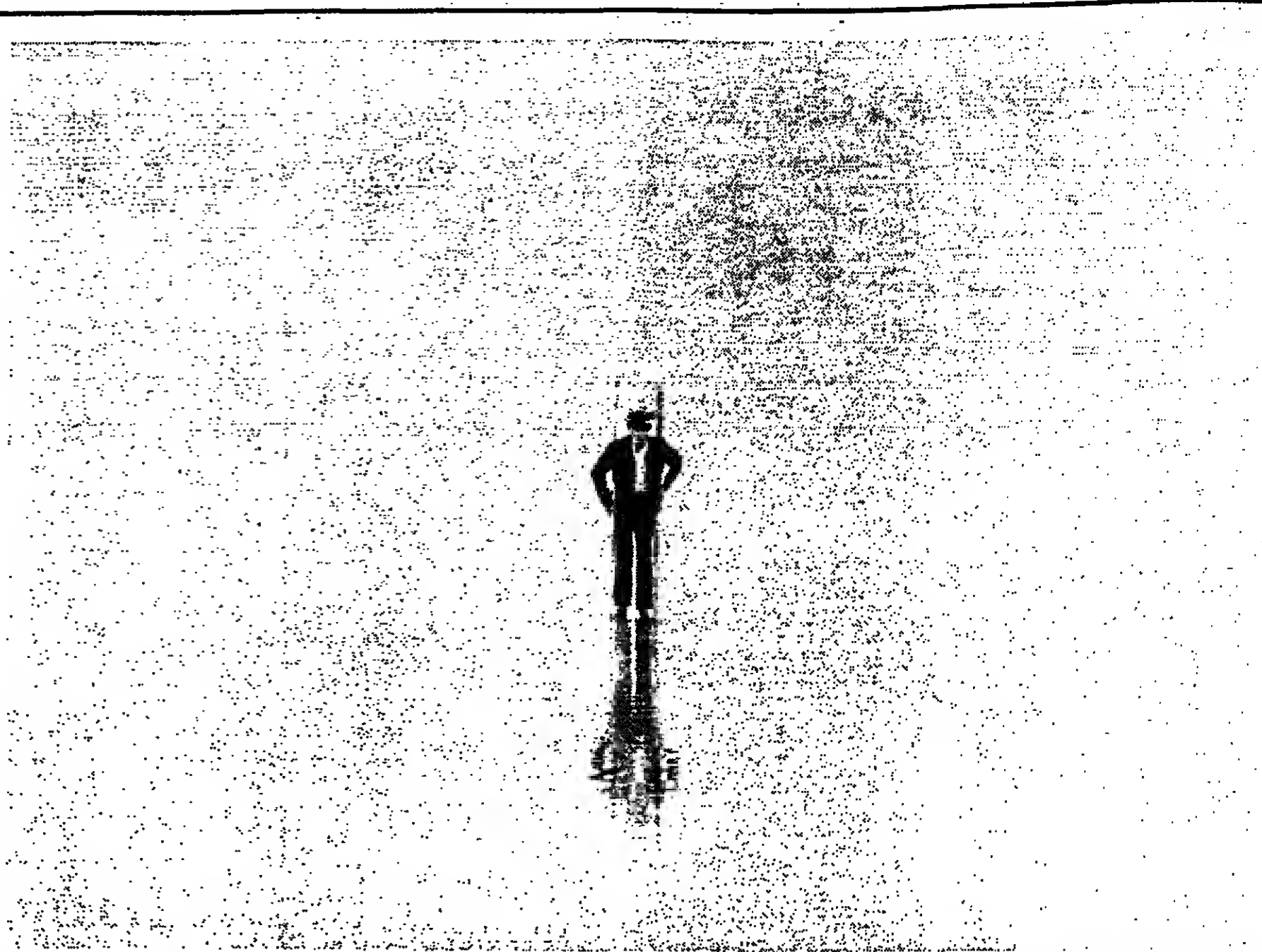
James Kennedy

## Folk dance

THE HOME of the Yugoslav group called Lado is Zagreb, but its folk songs and dances, the richest in Croatian material, take in all the other Yugoslav states as well; and, on Tuesday's evidence, they do it expertly. This is "folk" entertainment which manages to have it both ways. On the one hand it has retained an air of simplicity, of village fun: the peasant roots are visibly there; on the other hand, it is splendidly drilled and produced, so that each item is not only well sung and danced (and accompanied by guitars and string instruments) but also develops as a compact piece of choreography.

Zvonko Ljervakovic, the group's artistic director, besides providing much of the choreography and some of the music, certainly knows his business as a producer. This was evident, not least, in the entirely male "Rina Dance" from Dalmatian village, in which there was no musical accompaniment at all; the rhythms of the unaccompanied movements were maintained with an exactness worthy of the wholly professional performers of Jerome Robbins' "Movements," which is the only really successful silent ballet I know in the world of professional dance. Another interesting oddity was a "Komitas Dance" from Macedonia, which has stylised guerrilla warfare into dance form. Only the partisans who created it were those who nattered not against the Germans some 30 years ago but against the Turks many years earlier. Lado's entertainment is very easy on the eye and ear. It could serve as a model for many others of its kind.

Some of these notices appeared in late editions yesterday.



Jan Nielsen in 'Harry Munter'

## Midsummer dream new films reviewed by Derek Malcolm

KJELL GREDE'S "Hugo and Josef" was one of the most accurate and affecting of all films about childhood, gently telling us who children are, not what we would like them to be. His Harry Munter, now at the Berkeley, goes further along the same path towards late adolescence, when ideals are bright and unfocused, ready to be trampled on by the first bitter taste of experience. It is not quite so good a film, being less direct and sure of its effects. But it is quietly distinguished on any level.

Harry Munter lives with his parents in the Swedish countryside, near the suburbs; apparently he is a highly promising scientist, having devised some electronic machine that has prompted an American company to send an emissary to fetch his talent. But to the horror of his fat, jolly father and uneasy mother he declines the offer. Instead, he stays at home, helping his grandmother through her last illness, an alcoholic, footballer who thinks he has cancer of the throat and a young Finnish girl hiding from what he wrongly presumes to be a fictitious pursuer.

He does all this, and more, not because he is in any way "hip" but because he wants to learn how to love as a basis on which to live. When his parents' marriage almost breaks down under the strain he sets off with them to America, only to be diverted to Copenhagen and to change his mind again. Finally, his Christ-like odyssey goes really wrong and he tries to commit suicide. The world is not a sunny place and he can't push the clouds away.

He is saved from death by a child and learns to face, if not to conquer, reality.

Not far behind its lyrical, romantic exterior, Grede's film treads in deeply metaphorical water and frequently almost drowns itself with layers of significance. Its disparate strands, sometimes lingered over lovingly, sometimes so fragmentary that they appear illusory, are woven into a texture that is nearly too thick to see through. Yet the boy's dream of love and benevolence comes over without either solemnity or sentimentality, and the characters are far too well observed to become simply symbols.

Harry himself is played with superb reticence by Jan Nielsen and there is a wonderfully complete portrait of his father from Carl-Gustaf Lindstedt. Lars Björne's photography is very beautiful. But it is obviously the director's film. One is told that he has captured the present tensions and atmosphere of Sweden to perfection. One can't confirm that. But he has succeeded in saying something that in other hands might easily have seemed either too obvious, or simply not true. He has made a dream real.

Sergei Yutkevich is a distinguished, older generation Russian film-maker and his Lika, Chekhov's Love looks like a distinguished, older generation Russian film. It traces the story of the writer's abortive affair with a friend of his sister, which is mirrored in "The Seagull." It also follows the writing and first production of the play in St Petersburg where it was laughed off the stage. It is a vastly good-looking

film, in excellent colour and scope, and sensitively acted by Nikolai Grinko as Chekhov and Marina Vlady, looking serenely beautiful, as Lika.

Yet somehow it manages to be only momentarily absorbing, chiefly because Yutkevich's fussy, stylised technique, with sepia cut-outs, over-exposures and decorative art-house flourishes, works against that very "analysis of prosaic circumstances" that made "The Seagull" so clearly a masterpiece. It is, however, a quiet, honest and elegant film—a little dull too in places but never as simplistic a tribute as the director's earlier "Lenin in Poland."

The film is being premiered at the New Cloema Club and afterwards goes into public performance at the ICA.

"Critics!" says Curt Jurgens in "The Mephisto Waltz" (Carlton), "even when they're right, they're stupid. They don't realise that after every concert there's blood on the piano keys." To which I can only reply, in the words of another of the characters: "I saw your last picture. At least I hope it was your last picture."

Not that Mr Jurgens, who plays a satanic piano virtuoso dying of a blood disease (no wonder the keys are stained), is entirely to blame for the absurdities of the piece. Ben Maddow was the scenarist and Paul Wendkos the director. And between them they haven't half had trouble with this story about the virtuoso's attempt to reincarnate himself by putting the evil eye on a young writer-cum-musician who wants an interview.

There is nothing wrong, of course, with a good old horror melodrama. But

in this one, in which none other than the delicious Jacqueline Bisset is cast as the wife who watches horrified as her nice husband becomes more and more like the old virtuoso—well, not entirely horrified since it makes him apparently rather better in bed—has great trouble staying off the giggles. Even so, it has its moments, purple passages that defy you to send them up. And with Miss Bisset and Barbara Parkins (as the virtuoso's incestuous daughter) around, there's more than enough to keep the eye happy. To hell, in that case, with the mind.

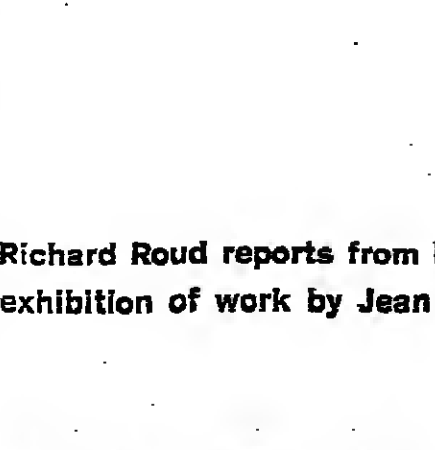
Certainly, it looks a work of profound genius beside "Trog" at the Rialto. This stars Joan Crawford and a man-ape or ape-man, depending upon whether you look at its top or bottom half first. Made in England by Freddie Francis, it explains in wickedly stilted monosyllabic how Miss Crawford, anthropologist extraordinary, tries to tame this sudden manifestation of the missing link after it has been disturbed eating raw lizard by eager potholers in a local cave.

In this she is frustrated by Michael Gough, who is so nasty to the poor heathen in his hedron one night that it goes on the rampage and finally carries off a child à la Frankenstein, arguing what I took for one glorious moment to be "Thank heaven for little girls" as he makes his way back to the cave. He ends up run through by a stalagmite when the military blow up the cave, with Miss Crawford intoning, as only she knows how: "I implore you, colonel, to let me use by hypno-gyn. I know who I'd have pointed it at. Wow!"

Wow!

## Snap, gurgle and pop

Richard Roud reports from Paris on an exhibition of work by Jean Tinguely



Hannibal which majestically chugs back and forth on its hit of railway line, like demented Carthaginians clambering over the Alps. There are also some of Tinguely's more literal works—like the Dissecting Machine—a sort of energised non-morbid Kleinholz, with saws eternally cutting into arms and legs, and a drill boring into the skull, and the mechanised jakes, and all number of shaking, rolling, twitching gibbering things. But it would be a mistake to never

emphasise the sci-fi aspect of Tinguely's work, or even the comic side. He is aware that, traditionally, art has always been what Chris Marker called the "mothballs of life," but Tinguely has gone on record saying: "Obviously, we all realise that we are not ever-lasting. Our fear of death has inspired the creation of beautiful works of art. And this was a fine thing, too. We would so much like to own, think, or be something static, eternal, and permanent." But, he concludes, let's

not fool ourselves: "Our only eternal possession will be change. To attempt to hold fast to an instant is doubtful. To bind an emotion is unthinkable. To petrify love is impossible. It is beautiful to be transitory. How lovely it is not to have to live forever. As an expression of mutability, a demonstration of the eternal flux, a justification of Heraclitus and his ever-changing river, Tinguely's work is a dynamic milestone in the history of art."



INTERS:



# WOMAN'S GUARDIAN

Fenella Fielding • neighbourhood legal aid • 'Sesame St' letters

IT WAS two-thirty in the afternoon and I said my name and the purpose of my visit into the grilled loudspeaker linking the Mayfair flat with the street outside. Not even that mechanical device could subdue the humanity of the response: the voice that slithered sensually out through the grille as though seeking to entrap any passing male with the tendril of its sound. The voice of the actress Fenella Fielding.

"Darling," it said, "is that the time? But I'm not dressed yet." Pause. "Oh well, come up anyway."

Which is the kind of introduction to an interview with Miss Fielding that happens to her the whole time. The kind of introduction that Miss Fielding thinks is not fair to her as she really is. That voice, the means by which she communicates with others, can, she says, distort her real self.

In fact, the incident did happen just that way. But in writing about her it is difficult to avoid the snare of implying an immediate sexuality, the delusion of a femme fatale caught in mid-embrace with a long, hot slumber. To set the record straight: Miss Fielding was not dressed because she had rushed back to the flat from rehearsal, so that she could re-costume herself for the photographer. And when we were in her flat—sitting in kinkly black chairs, staring at the poster by Max Ernst and the poster of Sarah Bernhardt—she did not appear until she was fully made-up and fully clothed. Miss Fielding can be quite prosaically professional.

But, at the age of 36, she is both sustained by and suffering from her own sense of comedy. She has an Edwardian elegance of style that can be so easily seen as camp, and a voice that can breathe the life of a double-entendre into the corpse of many a television commercial ("Do you take cream to your toffee?"). In life her warmth and her wit do not type her at all, other than as an interesting woman; to show business she is well aware of the casting pitfalls her approach involves.

"I'm sick of innuendo, sick of the image—my word I—then I've been saddled with. Of course, she has rewards, but one does get a bit tired of being thought of as merely an updated vamp. It's a trifle degrading for a woman, don't you think? Anyway, people who think of me that way haven't seen much of my work recently."

She likes this farce, not just because

*'I discovered reading the books on Women's Lib that I had been practising what they preach ever so long ago. . . . You know what they used to tell girls: a man never likes clever women. Well, I found out that clever men can like clever women and sometimes stupid ones as well. Men are people, just like women.'*

## The art of high vamp

Tom Hutchinson talks to Fenella Fielding

picture by Don Morley



she wears "lovely clothes, darling," but because the characters in it are people, not creatures caught up in some sexual clockwork. "Normally, Feydeau is terribly funny, because nothing ever really happens. Bedroom doors slam and trousers fall but nobody ever does anything. But this farce is one he must have written later in life, because people do actually get into bed with each other; there's a lot of pillow-talk in it. Feydeau is always full of brilliant theatrical machinery, but this one has an organic feel to it. I think it's funny as well. It should be, because it's the irrationality of sex as

operator of the human condition that can be so very funny; the comic everyday horror of sexual disaster."

Her voice gurgles her own appreciation of that "comic everyday horror" in her own encounters with men. "I discovered reading the books on Women's Lib that I had been practising what they preach ever so long ago. I suppose from the moment I realised that you didn't always have to submit to the man as to the way you behaved. You know what they used to tell girls: a man never likes a clever woman. Well, I found out that clever men can like clever women and sometimes

stupid ones as well. Men are people, just like women. There are some differences, of course, apart from the essential one."

"I remember one man I went around with who was convinced he was going to die at the age of thirty. He used to moan on about this—I suppose he thought it made him more interesting—until everyone, me included, believed him. Even his mother rang to ask me if he were all right. That was when his thirtieth birthday approached. Well, he had his birthday and he was thirty and he's still alive and kicking. I didn't talk to him for a

week because he'd let us both down by still being alive. Women are for occupied with living out their lives from day to day to bother with that kind of fantasy."

Although she is the essence of what outsiders think of as the Theatre, she wasn't born into it. "Daddy was in business and Mum was my mother." She went to RADA for a short time before her father took her away as "he had an exaggerated idea of what the horrors of the stage would do to me." Theo, for a time, she was on a local weekly newspaper. "I was actually sent to report on a cremation, I

suppose to see that any bits of the body weren't left over. I'm by threat to any journalist. I wrote something like 'The man who might have been Hendoo's Myor was cremated at Golders Green yesterday. . . .'

Little theatre clubs followed and she finally achieved star status in "Valmouth," the musical version of Ronald Firbank's novel. The impact of that success became a brand. "Do I sound ungrateful if I say that that created the extraordinary image I have, the camp thing? But it did. It also changed my life socially. Close friends suddenly seemed off me because of success; people I didn't like started taking me up again."

You know, success is like being run over: you're tumbled over with the shock. It would take a very conceited person to understand what was happening to them right away. It's probably an inverted compliment to myself, but I didn't understand for a long time, before I was able to pick myself up and see straight."

After "Valmouth" came "Pieces of Eight," a review in which her camp became a cult along with that of her co-star Kenneth Williams. "I had my squabbles with Kenny but he taught me how to act on stage—did you know that people used to come night after night just to see how we'd change a sketch?—and he could deal with things. I remember being stopped at the stage door in Liverpool by a man who criticised me and said: 'Characterisation can impede the dictio.' When I told Kenny he said that he'd just told him: 'Everyone knows my dictio is appalling, anyway.' Whereas I'd stood and taken it."

She is not averse to playing camp if it's enjoyable, as she thought it was when she appeared on the Morecambe and Wise television show as Lady Hamilton. They are a pair of geniuses and I thought I might as well see what it's like to work with a pair of geniuses. Well, I learned that they're lovely men and they like women, like girls, like females—not in a nasty way, but just as people. And you really have to keep your wits about you because they try to throw you with sd lils if they can: they're terribly quick-witted. You have to hang on to your cues desperately, hoping you can bring the comedy back to the story. That was worth doing the vamp bit for."

Not many things are, though, now. She knows that she is caught in the net of her own voice but says, "I speak in this husky sexy way when I'm shy; my voice goes back into my throat. When people imitate me at parties I never recognise myself. It's weird isn't it?"

Fenella Fielding is still unmarried, but hopes to marry one day and have lots of children; that voice could certainly croon a lovely lullaby. But as I left she said, "Please don't make me out to be a 'Dahling' sort of person. I know I say 'Darling' a lot, but I'm not that kind of theatrical. At least I hope not." I said that she wasn't, but it was very grey back in the street again.

AURIOL STEVENS on the growing number of free legal aid centres, particularly in poor urban areas—and the pressures for change from within the law profession

## The people's lawyers on the High Street

"I SUPPOSE we're doing it for interest and to prove something we believe in; that the only hope of getting to the people who always get left out is by working in concentrated areas."

"People have got to help themselves. We hope to work ourselves out of a job." The motto of every social work agency is now applied to legal rights.

Anne Blaher, a BBC producer, and Victoria and Christopher Crosthwaite—he is a city solicitor—are setting up the Fulham Free Legal Advice Centre. They hope to open in October. At present they are negotiating with the GLC to rent a shop in the Fulham Road (the groovy end), trying to drum up £4,000 a year from Urban Aid and the big charities, and searching for more lawyers prepared to give an evening a week. They have six so far. Already they have done the rounds of the area social workers. "They are tremendously helpful—and you know what we look like," says Anne Blaher. "They are expecting Mrs Crosthwaite

and then I turn up," Vicky Crosthwaite looks more like "them" than "us" in social workers' terms, with her wild hair, black satteen dress and shawl.

This is just one of numerous legal advice centres starting or being planned all over the country. The Law Society says that they hear of roughly one new project a week.

The idea is not new. The well heeled have been dispensing legal advice free to the poor for near 100 years in such centres as Toynbee Hall and the older settlements. "The poor man's lawyer" belongs firmly to the patronage tradition of nineteenth century charity. But it was expected that when Legal Aid was introduced, the need for them would wither away. Some did close shortly after the war.

So why in the last five years has the legal profession suddenly apparently developed a social conscience? For there seems on reason to disbelieve the Law Society's claim that the pressure for change is coming from within the profession.

The centres are many and various. At one extreme is the North Kensington Neighbourhood Law Centre which is the only centre employing salaried solicitors full time and undertaking the same work as a normal private solicitors practice. In the first five months they handled 1,000 cases and Peter Kandler and his staff work outrageous hours both in the converted shop in Golborne Road and in the courts and police stations in the area.

At the other end of the scale, Leeds Law Society have made concessions to the needs of their area simply by allowing such social work agencies as the Citizens Advice Bureau to hand out lists of solicitors' names, which include some reference to the kind of work they undertake, and whether they belong to the voluntary legal advice panel. Schemes such as this (and even where they take a somewhat more positive line, like the Holborn Law Society scheme) are really only ways of making the existing provision for legal advice function better.

The whole boom in legal advice

centres proper—that is centres to which individuals can physically go without being referred and which therefore have premises as well as a list of willing names—is due to the inadequacy of the existing system. For all the high hopes attached to the statutory legal advice scheme it has constantly been cut back for economy reasons. Add to this the shortage of solicitors, their inexperience in the kinds of cases which concern the poor, the total impossibility of making a practice economically viable if such cases are handled in any great extent, and the concentration of solicitors to business areas, it is clear why the legal advice currently provided for the poor by the legal profession is so awful.

All the present centres involve charity and altruism, a muddling along in the face of a large but as yet totally unquantified problem. Even the business of ascertaining the nature of the demand for legal help has been left to charity. North Kensington depends for its staff salaries on charity. Anne Blaher and Vicky Crosthwaite have to

drum up both funds and volunteers. It is no way to provide for citizens' rights.

The Law Society, pushed in the last three years into surprising radicalism by their officials and by the need to keep control of the legal advice system, have proposed the famous "£25 scheme" which will make legal advice to the poor, if not profitable, at least less wholly uneconomic. They have also been pushed into advocating legal advice centres on the lines of North Kensington for areas of specially intractable problems and an overall system of liaison officers who will pass on cases from referral agencies to private solicitors. Their first such officer, Simoo Hillyard is at work in Brixton.

So far their proposals have been accepted by the Lord Chancellor's Committee (January 1970) and nothing has been done. They will of course cost money. Three million pounds over four years according to the Law Society—with the possibility of saving on the legal aid fund where cases are solved without court action.

The need for this scheme is universally accepted. There is some disagreement, however, over whether it would solve the problem or should be regarded simply as a first step. The Law Society think it will meet the need while preventing the division of legal work into two nations, those who get their law free and subject to means test in a High Street shop, and those who continue to pay richly for the privilege of cosy chairs behind closed mahogany doors.

The £25 scheme would keep all advice, except in the areas of worst need, flowing through the offices of private solicitors. The profession need feel no threat to its position.

There are, however, those who would welcome a national network of centres staffed by state salaried solicitors, among them the Labour lawyers. And there are those who want to see the whole training of solicitors altered to include sociology, psychology, and social legislation. "I went through law at LSE without ever realising that people are involved in law at all," said one solicitor.

## LETTERS: What price Sesame Street?

The report by LINDA CHRISTMAS on the progress of the ITA's research into the American children's television programme 'Sesame St', produced an impassioned response, not least from producers of other children's programmes.



I FEEL I MUST compliment you on your article on June 3 on the subject of 'Sesame Street.' There are indeed disadvantages to showing the programme in Britain, the main one probably being language, and terms which mean little to the British child, Muppet, Ernie's football helmet being an example which comes to mind.

However, after only a few months of watching the programme when it started in Bermuda, my then 3-year-old son knew his alphabet (and how else does a child learn to use a dictionary?), could count objects to 100 (as opposed to parrot counting where the numbers mean nothing), and knew the important geometrical shapes. His vocabulary and concepts of, for example, near and far, were well in advance of other children in his age group.

Not least of its advantages is its entertainment value. The BBC seem willing enough to show other American programmes, most of which by the way were on the "banned list" in my home in Bermuda, and more significantly, in several friends' homes in the US, and yet they balk at a show of proven value! What standards are they using? They should have seen my son's face when I showed him the photograph of the "Sesame Street" set in the Guardian and compared that with a similar situation using the "Play School" clock. I can guarantee the broadest grin! Britain, you don't know what your pre-schoolers are missing—Yours faithfully,

Mrs Judi Simson,  
23 Whitchurch Road,  
Cardiff.

LINDA CHRISTMAS set out to examine America's "Sesame Street" from the point of view of the British consumer. She extolled its virtues and few people would deny them. My point is that you cannot make sensible judgments about the value of a new product unless you see it in the context of the market as a whole and have bothered to study the competition. You cannot therefore talk about

"Sesame Street" in this country without relating it to "Play School." You can talk about TV's need to find an answer to the BBC's success. You can talk about Britain's need, in common with the rest of the world, to expand its television output for the educationally underprivileged under-fives. But, I repeat, you cannot talk as if Britain were desert and "Sesame Street" the only available oasis—to quote Miss Christmas, until "we find the money and the knowhow to do our own thing."

My personal view is that competition is a good thing and that there is room for British television for further experiment in this field. It just seems a pity that our journalists appear to swallow sales-talk book, line, and sinker. By shutting their eyes to the goods that lie under their noses they get things out of perspective.—Yours,

Joy Whitby,  
20 Brunswick Gardens,  
London W 8.

IF "SESAME STREET" is the "world's most talked of children's programme," the chief reason for this is that huge sums of money have been expended in publicising it, and I find it dismaying that the Guardian, of all papers, should succumb to this kind of pressurising!

Nothing could be more untrue than the implication that "Sesame Street" is the first young children's programme to be "researched." The producers of "Romper Room" have been conducting research into young children's educational needs and reactions to television teaching for more than 20 years, and what Linda Christmas called the "Anglo version" has been on the air at Anglia Television for seven years and on Ulster Television for six years.

Moreover, since "Romper Room" takes the form of a "playgroup of the air," we have been able to learn from the instant reaction of a wide range of children in the studio exactly what works and doesn't work, and how best

to encourage the children in these vital years from three to five years of age to use their minds and imaginations, to learn to ask questions and to find the answers for themselves, and, above all, to learn how to learn, rather than simply allowing subliminal teaching to sink into their passive minds.

The children learn, not from adults, as in the BBC's "Play School," nor from puppets and famous people—famous to whom? 5-year-old children?—but from watching and playing with other children of their own age, in a form approximating, as nearly as is possible, to television terms, to a neighbourhood playgroup.—Yours sincerely,

Rosemary Anne Sisson,  
Executive Producer,  
Romper Room, Europe.  
Talbot Television Ltd.,  
30 Dean Street, London W 1.

## Fresh vegetables

MAY I ENDORSE the experience of the writer of the article "Rooting for beet" (June 11) and deplore it. It is the same with all vegetables these days, too. Fresh peas and broad beans, we shall notice soon oow, won't be easily available at a reasonable price! Where are the bunches of spring carrots one used to be able to buy, even plums in any quantity, whatever the kind of weather, and cheap enough later on to make jam, are never in the supply that they used to be? The answer to it all, in my view, is that the causing factories wish to take over as much as possible of the fruit farmers' produce and vegetable farmers' and will supply pickers, etc. themselves. All this makes life a lot simpler for farmers, of course. We are just a sheeplike set of human beings to be manipulated! Easy, as recent electioneering remarks have shown.—Yours truly,

(Mrs) J. H. T. Bunker,  
15 Roseway,  
Ashton-on-Ribble,  
Preston.

## One day your child will be a lover

First of a major series of 6 pull-out supplements on sex education.

Today he's small and innocent. But he's learning. Watching and listening. Everyday he's finding out a little more about sex. And he's picking it up from you, his parents. YOU Magazine and The B.M.A. have prepared Guide to Sex Education. In six parts we'll cover the whole subject from start to finish. In pull-out supplements. Together they make a complete and authoritative study of Sex Education today. Your reactions and your behaviour are forming your child's adult sexuality. What you pass on now can make or break him later. Because sexual fulfilment is essential to most people's happiness. So as parents we have a huge responsibility to educate our children about sex. The facts are simple enough. It's the teaching of them that's difficult. Other enlightening and entertaining features in YOU this month are... Married to the man who is married in his work □ All about ulcers □ Spread of middle age □ Cosmetic dentistry □ Woman and logic □ Hair care □ and continue the YOU Guide to good Parenthood.

you the magazine about your life today. July issue on sale now.





## Mr Heath's troubled year

So far Mr Heath's "better tomorrow" has not turned up, though, like the board of Upper Clyde Shipbuilders, the Cabinet may believe that it is just around the corner. The year since the election has not seen any reduction in the rise of prices; industrial output has hardly increased; and unemployment is at a hideously high record. But, if Labour had been elected, would Britain be any better off today?

Under Labour the situation would almost certainly have been less painful. It would not necessarily have been healthier. Probably neither Rolls-Royce nor UCS would have been bankrupted; Mr Wilson's Government would have preferred to deal with their difficulties by less brutal methods. Unemployment could not have been allowed to rise so far, though the cost of keeping it down might have been a faster rise in prices and a quicker erosion of savings. Mr Heath's hating climate of competition has caused pneumonia, as well as giving British business a bad name abroad because of broken contracts. Mr Heath will reply, of course, that a sharp change of direction is bound to bring its casualties. He said before being elected that he would follow a tougher policy, with emphasis on self-help and incentives, and that is what he is doing. He also said, even if he is less anxious to be reminded of it, that he would curb the rise in prices, cut unemployment, make the fullest use of the country's human and material resources, and so on. All that is still pie in a cloudy sky.

Unless it comes down to earth, with hard practical achievements for the Government to show, the Bromsgrove byelection result will be repeated. Mr Heath's team, in spite of all their fortitude and firmness, will lose credibility. They know that well enough. But the essence of Mr Heath's strategy is to show that Britain has to brace up, that it cannot live by illusions, and that it must make itself efficient. With his spirit of determination there may be much sympathy; but that sympathy will not survive if the Government fails to turn the country towards prosperity by next autumn. A bad summer may be tolerated, if the expectation of improvement seems not too far off. A decision on Europe, the impetus provided as the tax changes and reduction of Selective Employment Tax take effect, and the recovery of confidence as the economy settles on its new

course: these are what the Conservative leadership relies on. The sceptics, however, note that the Budget measures were aimed at investment-led growth. Of that, so far, there is not the slightest sign. The Government's own figures, published at the beginning of this week, suggest that the slump in capital spending is getting worse and will continue downwards. How far down does it have to go before the Government reacts? The point comes at which even the firmest Government must take account of facts.

The tough policy is designed, among other aims, to beat down wage settlements and so fight inflation. Here at least there is some evidence of success, though at a harsh cost in unemployment. Part of the reduction is because overtime working has been cut, part because of an interregnum between one wage claim cycle and the next, and part because, as the Government intended, some claimants are beginning to be frightened of lost orders and lost jobs. But the effect on inflation is slower and less reliable than the Government hoped. Ministers have always exaggerated the effect of wage pressure, which, though real, is not the only factor. In today's depressed conditions, the cost of running plant below capacity and the cost of high interest rates are also inflationary. When the corner is turned and growth resumed at a better pace, the benefits of Mr Heath's policy may be more evident. The streamlined, competitive Britain may prove more prosperous. But the corner has yet to be turned. And to turn it, without renewing inflationary pressure, would be easier if the Government were readier to embark on discussion of a voluntary policy to keep prices and incomes within bounds.

Philosophically the Government is against intervention, whether in promoting a voluntary incomes policy or in helping a troubled industry; it prefers the profit motive and the effect of market forces. Yet judicious intervention, supplemented by a responsible use of the profit motive, could probably produce even better results. Non-intervention leads to the traumas of Rolls-Royce, UCS, and other bankruptcies; the profit motive, carried to extremes, leads to social injustice and the depletion of real wealth. The middle way, with efficient management of a mixed economy, is what both parties ought to aim at. But both are prisoners of old beliefs. In his second year Mr Heath will get on better by breaking free of his.

## The UN could be bolder

There is a limit in which even an official of the United Nations can publicly insist that he shall hear, see or speak no evil. The UN has been acting with some success as a channel to West Bengal for the largest refugee aid programme it has had to undertake. But as yet it has only scratched the surface of the origin of the problem in East Pakistan. President Yahya Khan—and not a natural disaster—caused these refugees to flee through the murderous use of his troops and his own political miscalculations. In these circumstances it is hard to understand how the High Commissioner of the UN's own refugee organisation can say—virtually within earshot of the refugees in West Bengal—that he is optimistic about Yahya Khan's reception arrangements for the millions he recently drove out. Prince Sadruddin's words have added the burden of despair to the refugees' trials of flight, disease, and hunger.

The refugees will not be the only ones to despair about the UN's inadequacies. The East Pakistan tragedy may in fact have prodded officials to translate their studies on setting up an emergency operation into reality. UN inertia could still prevent this overdue but welcome organisation. But in East Pakistan and right now the UN is facing a test of its ability to act effectively. It must show itself ready to take on responsibilities and to earn unpopularity with vigour—or be forever labelled as tough as an iccream in the sun. U Thant's apparent desire to avoid

causing offence at all costs seems (to judge from Prince Sadruddin's comments) to have percolated through all the branches of the UN's organisations.

The United Nations is always vulnerable to accusations of partiality and offences against national sovereignty. But the enormity of Yahya Khan's actions have made these considerations seem irrelevant. The risk of fighting between India and Pakistan and Yahya Khan's abuse of human life and rights are acknowledged facts. The time is overdue for the UN to reflect this, and to act again as a channel for aid. But this time it must take the initiative. It will require tact. Yahya Khan's stubborn nature could respond to public pressure by more stubbornness. He has some time left thanks to short term internal economic measures and Chinese aid. The UN can, however, bring pressure by reinforcing the threats by Pakistan's long term aid and credit givers to withhold their favours. The UN has to make it clear to Yahya Khan that UN supervision offers the only means of luring wary refugees back, and of getting help to those who never left. The United States and the Soviet Union should be able to agree on this point and get this agreement expressed through the Security Council.

It is unrealistic to expect the UN to solve the problems arising from this cataclysm swiftly. At the same time it cannot afford to give the appearance of acting so cautiously in East Pakistan and speaking so carefully that it becomes impotent to help.

## Some beans need to be spilt

The editor of the "New York Times" is lucky to be an American. If the official secrets he has been publishing had been British and he had published them in a British paper he would have been prosecuted under Section 2 of the Official Secrets Act. He would now be facing charges, fines, or gaol, instead of a mere federal injunction. As British law now stands—and as the "Sunday Telegraph" discovered—an editor who publishes official information without official authority is liable under the Act no matter what the information is. It need not be dangerous. It need only be embarrassing to those in power.

The once-secret information about Vietnam published by the "New York Times" does not endanger the United States any more than the "Sunday Telegraph's" report on Nigeria endan-

gered Britain. The events described are history. What is not yet history is the new knowledge that the Administration misled the sovereign people of America about what was being done in their name. It is clearly in the public interest that these facts should be known. If politicians and officials misled the public they ought not to be able to shelter behind a law, especially a law which was passed for another purpose—maintenance of military security.

Section 783 of the American Espionage Act does not provide this sort of shelter (or does not appear to). Section 2 of the British Official Secrets Act does provide shelter. It is a legal means for concealing maladministration from the maladministered. The Franks Committee—now reviewing Section 2—ought to recommend that the Official Secrets Act should apply to military secrets only.

## A COUNTRY DIARY

NORTH DEVON: As the time comes for a family of blue tits to leave the nest box a startling appears on the scene. The parent birds will not feed their brood while this tiresome stranger loiters beside the box. The young cry for food. No apparent gain rewards the starling for its persistence. This is still fresh in my mind when my attention is attracted to the roof by a cloud of feathers drifting down. Four sparrow thrushes are roughing-up a fledgling starling which is perched submissively on the ridge tiles. There is something unpleasantly familiar about the way the sparrow thrushes behave. The starling could be one of the neglected young of the obnoxious adult, but it cannot be proved. The distressed fledgling flops down into a tree: the lids film over its eyes. Later in the evening—I'm gardening while these incidents take place—I hear the calls of the house martins become plaintive. Another sparrow, too lazy to make a nest of its own, is squatting in the half-built nest of the industrious martins—again something familiar about this. A clap frightens it off but later the martins are invaded by their own species. A struggle ensues, the rightful owner is gripped by the oape feathers and heaved to the edge of the nest. It loses its hold and falls but the intruder is taken with it. Half-way to the ground the birds spread their wings and plane away and it is not long before the sparrow moves into the vacant nest again.

BRIAN CHUGG

In the past 10 days some 7,000 "outstanding citizens" have found in their mail an invitation to become "founding members prior to September 1" of what Francis L. Dale describes as a "most worthy cause." Dale is the publisher of the "Cincinnati Enquirer," and chairman of the Citizens for the Re-election of the President, a group which he says "will provide the initial thrust of a nationwide movement designed to nominate and re-elect" Richard M. Nixon.

The mass mailing from the Citizens' Office just down Pennsylvania Avenue from the White House is one of many signs of the early starting effort to secure Mr Nixon a second term. In spite of the President's repeated statements that he is not wearing his politician's hat this year, a squad of his men have slipped into their campaign togs and are scouting the battlefield for the army of Nixon workers that will be mobilised in the coming year.

Some are lining up the financing for the 1972 race. Others are systematically canvassing public opinion pollsters, television producers and advertising executives, computer experts and direct-mail specialists for the latest "new politics" techniques that may be of use. Still others are touring the country checking the degree of preparedness or unpreparedness of state and local Republican organisations, and lining up prospects to head the "Nixon committees" that will burgeon early next year to supplement the work of the regular GOP units.

All this early activity on behalf of an incumbent President is extraordinary—but then, so is the situation. Seventeen months before the election, the public opinion polls show Mr Nixon vulnerable to defeat by any of the three most likely democratic challengers. An insurgency is threatening in the Republican Party. Eleven million new voters in the 18-21 age group, not Mr Nixon's area of political strength, have been enfranchised. And a third party and perhaps even a fourth party are in prospect. In short, 1972 shapes up as a wild and woolly presidential election year.

At this early stage, responsibility for the Nixon re-election effort has been divided three ways. The fattened staff of the Republican National Committee, the former White House aides who now run the Citizens for the re-election of the President, and some of Mr Nixon's assistants all have part of the action. Those involved say there is no overall co-ordinating board—and party people who have tried to figure out what is happening say its absence is obvious.

Similarly absent is the familiar Nixon "game plan," and that, too, is the source of some complaint. A veteran New York GOP professional, calling the present Nixon political operation "wholly defensive in outlook," said of the President's agents, "They don't seem to have any idea but sitting back and waiting for the Democrats to make the mistakes that will let Nixon win again."

One of those responsible for this stage of the campaign insists that a non-strategy is the best strategy for the moment. "The Democrats are getting into



## The waking of a President

As the New York Times Vietnam revelations produce a new crisis of Presidential credibility, White House analysts are already beginning to weigh Mr Nixon's dicker chances of re-election next year. David S. Broder and Don Oberdorfer report from Washington, Tuesday.

It much too early," he said. "People are going to be bored with them before the campaign begins. We want to build our campaign slowly, and keep the President's public role limited. Last time, we peaked on September 5 in Chicago," he said, referring to the first big rally of Mr Nixon's 1968 campaign, "and we went downhill from there. Next time, we want to peak on November 7."

His remarks (and those of several White House, National Committee, and Citizens' Committee officials interviewed in the past two weeks) all indicate that the model for the current operation is the "moratorium" phase of Mr Nixon's campaign for the 1968 nomination. During most of 1967—the comparable point in the previous political cycle—Nixon was on a self-imposed sabbatical from politics, ostensibly devoting himself, in relative obscurity, to foreign travel and the practice of law.

As President, Nixon cannot possibly remain offstage as much as he did four years ago. But his adamant refusal to talk politics, or to practise it publicly, is clearly designed to throw the spotlight on to his present challengers among the Democratic senators, whose performance under scrutiny, the President must hope, will match but not exceed Romney's. There is another parallel to 1967. The Nixon campaign committee, now as then, is staffed by second-echelon officials who seem certain to be supplemented by the "first team" when election year arrives.

The "first team," in 1972 as in 1968, is expected to centre on John N. Mitchell, now the Attorney-General, as campaign manager, and H. R. (Bob) Haldeman, now assistant to the President, as Mr Nixon's executive officer and top political trouble-shooter.

Mitchell, Haldeman and, of course, Mr Nixon are officially incommunicado on the subject of politics, but the comments of those they have deputised, for the time to handle, the campaign give clues to at least some of the major assumptions on which the Nixon effort is operating: these assumptions may or may not prove valid, but they

guide the current phase of the Nixon campaign:

First, it is assumed that the challenge is to re-elect Mr Nixon, not to renominate him. The threat of a serious insurgency against him, within the Republican Party is dismissed out of hand.

The second assumption is that the President's election chances depend largely on his success in ending American involvement in the war and perking up the economy. The Nixon men express great confidence in the first and aching hope for the second. In political terms, most believe the President will be on solid ground in his re-election campaign if American casualties are down near zero, even if a small cadre of troops remains in the country awaiting the return of US prisoners.

Mitchell said recently that a 25,000-50,000 residual force would "not be very serious at all" to Mr Nixon's chances. "We've had that many or more in Korea," he said, "and nobody seemed to worry. I think people worry about casualties and loss of life, not where troops are stationed."

There is less confidence about the economy—and less agreement on the standard Mr Nixon must meet. Some argue that the President must bring unemployment down below 5 per cent and inflation below 3 per cent to win approval for his economic performance. Others contend that the absolute numbers are less important than the trend line, that as long as the jobs picture is brightening and inflation easing next year, Nixon will be all right. Still others worry about the psychological effect of the joblessness and fear of joblessness abroad in the country now; even if things are better, these officials ask, can we be certain that the public will see it that way, or that Mr Nixon will get the credit?

The debate is less important than the widespread recognition among Mr Nixon's politicians that the economy poses the main peril to his winning a second term.

The third main assumption is that the competition in 1972 is

likely to consist of George Wallace and either Hubert H. Humphrey or Edward M. Kennedy. As for the Alabama Governor, Dent expressed the Nixon circle's view when he said, "There's no way to work out a deal with him; all you can do is try to fence him in."

As for the Democrats, the Nixon men are inclined to dismiss as ephemeral the nomination chances of the whole field of long-shots. George McGovern, Birch Bayh, Harold Hughes, Wilbur Mills, Henry M. Jackson, William Proxmire and the rest. They are equally cavalier in writing off Edmund S. Muskie, who has been the Democratic front-runner most of this year, but lately has been running into problems financing and organising his campaign. "He's made too many mistakes; he's on his way down," one of the Nixon men said.

The Nixon advisers seem about equally divided between Humphrey and Kennedy in their betting on the likeliest nominee. Humphrey is the familiar foe, who earned grudging respect for making the 1968 contest closer than the Nixon people anticipated, and whose role as leader of the opposition in the past three years also earns him commendation from the President's men.

Kennedy is the wild card in the 1972 deck, as the Nixon men see it. "He's the only one in either party who hits the White House glands," said one White House aide, commenting on the contrast between the excitement a Kennedy appearance stirs and the lack of emotion about all the others—including the President. While some Democrats suspect that the Republicans would love to draw Kennedy into the race in 1972, while memories of Chappaquiddick are still relatively fresh, the Nixon men themselves seem far from sure the accident that killed Mary Jo Kopechne would turn the voters away from the senator.

The fourth assumption is really a non-assumption, but an intriguing one. Nothing at all is said or assumed about the role of Spiro T. Agnew in the 1972 campaign. Dale's committee is carefully named Citizens for Re-election of the President. In recent weeks, all the political aides, obviously on orders from the top, have cut off questions about Agnew's future with the standard response that "it is not productive" to speculate on that at this time. Before the ban went into effect, Mitchell, while praising Agnew as "a very important asset" to the Administration, told newsmen it would be "not at all impossible" for Mr Nixon to switch running-mates.

The obvious fact is that Agnew's future is unsettled and is likely to remain so until some time in 1972. In the beginning of the New Year, if not before, Mr Nixon and his most trusted advisers will have to draw up a political strategy aimed at winning 270 electoral votes in November. By early next year the identity of the principal challenger should be clearer, and the condition of the war, the economy and the electorate should be more predictable. Until Mr Nixon decides how he proposes to win, in which States and among which groups, the gathering momentum of his new model political machine can take no clear direction.—The Washington Post.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Fried earth scare

Sir—It is distressing to see your reputable paper presenting such silly scaring headlines as "SST could fry earth." Professor Johnston's theory is wrong for many quite separate reasons, each of which would nullify his conclusion that a component of the SST exhaust (an oxide of nitrogen) would destroy the ozone in the layers down in and that as a result harmful radiation would penetrate to ground level.

In the first place the harmful radiation is not absorbed at those levels. It is absorbed much higher up in layers in which ozone is present very rapidly by sunlight. It is also destroyed as rapidly to maintain equilibrium, and a little extra destruction by the catalytic action of aircraft exhaust would make no observable difference.

There is probably plenty of oxide of nitrogen up there in all the layers anyway from time to time from a variety of causes: normal air circulation, volcanoes, meteorites, and of course H-bombs.

Nature has in fact already

done the experiment and shown that Professor Johnston's theory is wrong. We certainly don't need to be specially wary of the theory on the grounds suggested by your science correspondent, namely that the theory is almost impossible to test in the laboratory.

There is no analogy with the biological effects of poisons which are rare in nature and which may wreak havoc if synthesised and released in large quantities. The cause of care of the environment is not well served by exaggerated and naïve predictions of doom, because we only encourage people to argue that experts disagree and can't be trusted. The laboratory scientists who make these predictions do not have a true reverence for Nature: those who study Nature direct and observe Her gigantic power and infinite variety do.

R. S. Seorer,  
Imperial College of Science  
and Technology,  
Department of Mathematics,  
Exhibition Road, London  
SW 7.

### Defending the workers' standards

Sir—Can anything be done to stop the Government's attack on the living standards of working people? Following the net gain of 2,804 seats at the councils elections and the Bromsgrove result I believe that its worst proposals can be defeated. For a new situation has arisen.

While some of the hardline Conservative leaders may wish to continue caning the trade unionists, unemployed and tenants, there are others who will say: "That's all very well, but if we do, we'll all be out on our ears." So really strong opposition and pressure can now have influence.

For example, the Government intends to introduce legislation this autumn which will slash council housing subsidies by £150 million a year compared with what they would otherwise have been a couple of years hence. This will result in the

doubling or trebling of rents for vast numbers of families. It will mean a still further reduction in council house building programmes.

As the Government intends to remove the 4 per cent loans even where they have been obtained and used to build housing estates, many council finances will be put in the red. In addition the remaining private landlords' tenants are to lose their present rent controls, even for the worst slum houses.

I suggest it would have a considerable effect if local authorities sent powerful deputations, accompanied by their MPs, to see Mr Amery, Minister of Housing, and Mr Walker, Secretary of State for the Environment, to urge them to drop the council housing proposals now, before they are introduced.

Frank Allous (MP)  
House of Commons

## YEAR ONE

We have just completed our first year of government Heath-style. It promised to be business-like and efficient. But how does the record read now? In today's New Society: a round-up of what the Conservatives have actually done—with special emphasis on social policy and administration—and an editorial review of the Heath government's performance. Is it cramping itself with its own style?

Also this week: how children face death; Britain's natural resources; H. J. Eysenck on race and IQ; Chile's slow revolution; Paul Overy on Milan style; Mary Wamock defends facts.

read something new

**NEW Society**  
Today from the agents at 128 Long Acre London WC2E 9QH

**SAMUELS**  
Jewellery  
Personal Shopping  
in  
complete confidence

121, 123, 125, 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137, 139, 141, 143, 145, 147, 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, 159, 161, 163, 165, 167, 169, 171, 173, 175, 177, 179, 181, 183, 185, 187, 189, 191, 193, 195, 197, 199, 201, 203, 205, 207, 209, 211, 213, 215, 217, 219, 221, 223, 225, 227, 229, 231, 233, 235, 237, 239, 241, 243, 245, 247, 249, 251, 253, 255, 257, 259, 261, 263, 265, 267, 269, 271, 273, 275, 277, 279, 281, 283, 285, 287, 289, 291, 293, 295, 297, 299, 301, 303, 305, 307, 309, 311, 313, 315, 317, 319, 321, 323, 325, 327, 329, 331, 333, 335, 337, 339, 341, 343, 345, 347, 349, 351, 353, 355, 357, 359, 361, 363, 365, 367, 369, 371, 373, 375, 377, 379, 381, 383, 385, 387, 389, 391, 393, 395, 397, 399, 401, 403, 405, 407, 409, 411, 413, 415, 417, 419, 421, 423, 425, 427, 429, 431, 433, 435, 437, 439, 441, 443, 445, 447, 449, 451, 453, 455, 457, 459, 461, 463, 465, 467, 469, 471, 473, 475, 477, 479, 481, 483, 485, 487, 489, 491, 493, 495, 497, 499, 501, 503, 505, 507, 509, 511, 513, 515, 517, 519, 521, 523, 525, 527, 529, 531, 533, 535, 537, 539, 541, 543, 545, 547, 549, 551, 553, 555, 557, 559, 561, 563, 565, 567, 569, 571, 573, 575, 577, 579, 581, 583, 585, 587, 589, 591, 593, 595, 597, 599, 601, 603, 605, 607, 609, 611, 613, 615, 617, 619, 621, 623, 625, 627, 629, 631, 633, 635, 637, 639, 641, 643, 645, 647, 649, 651, 653, 655, 657, 659, 661, 663, 665, 667, 669, 671, 673, 675, 677, 679, 681, 683, 685, 687, 689, 691, 693, 695, 697, 699, 701, 703, 705, 707, 709, 711, 713, 715, 717, 719, 721, 723, 725, 727, 729, 731, 733, 735, 737, 739, 741, 743, 745, 747, 749, 751, 753, 755, 757, 759, 761, 763, 765, 767, 769, 771, 773, 775, 777, 779, 781, 783, 785, 787, 789, 791, 793, 795, 797, 799, 801, 803, 805, 807, 809, 811, 813, 815, 817, 819, 821, 823, 825, 827, 829, 831, 833, 835, 837, 839, 841, 843, 845, 847, 849, 851, 853, 855, 857, 859, 861, 863, 865, 867, 869, 871, 873, 875, 877, 879, 881, 883, 885, 887, 889, 891, 893, 895, 897, 899, 901, 903, 905, 907, 909, 911, 913, 915, 917, 919, 921, 923, 925, 927, 929, 931, 933, 935, 937, 939, 941, 943, 945, 947, 949, 951, 953, 955, 957, 959, 961, 963, 965, 967, 969, 971, 973, 975, 977, 979, 981, 983, 985, 987, 989, 991, 993, 995, 997, 999



# Ford's strike back

Geoffrey Whiteley on the showdown at Halewood

THE STRIKE over the sacking of John Dillon, the 32-year-old Ford shop steward — which is threatening to disrupt the company's entire British car production — is in danger of developing into one of the most bitter struggles ever between the unions and the Ford management. There is much more at stake in the Halewood strike than one man's job and the outcome is crucial, not only for John Dillon, but for car workers everywhere and industry generally.

The Ford plant on Merseyside appears to have been suffering from a disturbing sickness since the ten-week strike over pay which ended just over two months ago. Labour relations have deteriorated to such an extent that a

leading union negotiator, Mr. Moss Evans, of the Transport and General Workers' Union, expressed his disgust publicly two days ago. Shop stewards at Halewood have complained repeatedly in recent weeks that the plant management has tightened its shop-floor discipline and was now "playing everything according to the book."

The book in this instance is the Blue Book, agreed between unions and management at Ford's for negotiating procedures. It lays down the means for dealing with grievances, says what management and workers shall do and how shop stewards shall behave. In the normal course of events, the book is interpreted to suit events and circum-

stances on the shop floor, but the Halewood stewards claim that since April 8, when work resumed at Halewood after the big pay strike, the management has insisted on observing the letter.

The result has been disciplinary measures, including suspensions — against shop stewards on 11 occasions. In the words of one steward, Mr. Bill Maguire, yesterday, this is an indication of the hardening of management and the toughening of discipline.

The final straw — in the stewards' own words — came when the management decided to dismiss Mr. Dillon. On each of the occasions when a steward has been disciplined, the shop-floor has responded with a walk-out, hence the rash of small strikes at Halewood in the past few weeks. They are now resolutely determined to stay out until the management reinstates Mr. Dillon, and they are asking: "What are Ford's leading up to?"

The company denies having any device scheme up its sleeve and insists that it merely expects employees and stewards to observe agreements. But it seems obvious that the company has become meticulous about procedure since it agreed to pay a — by today's standards — modest increase in April. And the pressure is clearly on the Halewood shop stewards who have the reputation for being highly militant, well organised and skilled negotiators. The

impetus for most of the recent pay improvements at Ford has been the pressure of the TGWU. The company has been forced to concede a number of concessions to the TGWU, and it is now the TGWU which is leading the campaign for pay parity with the better-paid workers of the Midlands.

Inevitably, therefore, the Halewood workers have reached the conclusion that Ford has decided to "take on" the tightly-knit shop steward organisation, and are out to erode its strength. The "purge" of the Dagenham plant in 1962, when several militants lost their jobs, is being recalled and the stewards are wondering if Ford are trying to help history to repeat itself. With

a hand of "tame" shop stewards in its plans — so the argument runs — Ford would be in a position to change working arrangements — such as track speeds in the assembly shops.

Ford strongly refute such arguments. The circumstances of Mr. Dillon's dismissal raise some disturbing questions. After a mauling dispute in the Halewood plant last week, he believed he had satisfied the company's allegations about holding unauthorised meetings in working hours and of leading a demonstration in the factory. Other difficulties on the shop-floor, including threats of dismissal and a walk-out by some workers, had apparently been sorted out and a joint working party

was to investigate the mauling dispute. On Monday he was sacked, and the rest of the stewards are now asking what connection there was between this change in attitudes and a conference in Liverpool during the weekend, between the Halewood management and Mr. Bob Ramsey, Ford labour relations director. To cap it all, Mr. Dillon alleges that Ford themselves had ignored agreed procedures by sacking him without first notifying a national official of his union.

The battle of Halewood is really a battle for the survival of active shop stewards and, as such, it is one in which neither side can afford to lose.

has lost at which the sun is over of the 150 for hoping will be more than a little in this British amount to allow in a companion, to be in the course of the in a similar

In a wet and windy corner of a Cambridgeshire common, a homeless farm labourer, his wife, children, and grandson, are living under a huge tarpaulin. They have been there for the past six weeks, since Fred Turrell lost his job as a pigman and was evicted from the old house that went with it.

The dread of rural evictions survives like a cavity of feudalism in East Anglia, where other arcaic cruelties — such as mantraps and rack-renting landladies — now exist only in the recollections of the very old. Yet both Mr. Turrell, who is 52, and his 8-year-old grandson know at first hand the full nastiness of being thrown out of their home and left, surrounded by all their possessions, at the side of a road.

After six weeks of homelessness, Turrell has had a helpful of reporters and cameramen coming to talk and gawp at the makeshift tent with the damp mattresses, the rained-in cooker, and the bedraggled line of washing. Better money — and with the farm worker's basic wage of £14.30 that means marginally better — induced him to move from Essex to Soham, near Newmarket, a year ago. A disagreement over the method of feeding his employment, he says, means that he is now out of work and he reckons without much prospect of finding another job in the area.

The rights and wrongs of Mr. Turrell's dismissal matter less than the consequence: this is that a family of seven is without any immediate chance of a house because the rural council at Newmarket has no emergency accommodation, and Turrell's name is not even at the bottom of the waiting list of 150 applicants for permanent housing. Places in a hostel have been offered, but refused, because the family do not want to be split up. The Social Services department, which cannot help unless the children are in need of care. Only one son is young enough to be eligible. So the family stays to-



Frederick Turrell with his son, daughter-in-law and grandson

## Squalor on the grass by John Cunningham

gether on Quay Common, a bleak vantage point from which to assess the shortcomings of bureaucracy and of the social workers, who provide blankets and lamps at least. Even the kindness of neighbours is tied like the cottage itself. They cannot put a roof over the sympathy they offer. The common is bounded by council houses and beyond them, in flat and lumpy Cambridgeshire, uncounted scores, they say, of empty labourers' cottages. These blur into resentment; the foreground for the Turrells is an all-pervading hopelessness.

After fruitless appeals to the land unsympathetic publicity is turning inward to a stubborn silence, the last refuge of privacy, that only those who have been publicly humiliated and publicly buffeted can know. The Turrells' experience ought to be

part of agricultural folk history belonging to the last century. Instead, it is commonplace. Every year, the Agricultural Workers' Union fights hundreds of cases for its members. Every month its journal, "The Landworker," has a column which chronicles, county by county, cottage cases heard in court.

The union will not be fighting for Turrell because he is not a member. But George Parker, district organiser for Cambridgeshire, part of Ely, and West Suffolk, says that evictions have not marginally more humane in recent years, although the fear of a labourer losing his home is as real as ever. Although some cottages are rentfree, where a house has been modernised a farmer is legally allowed to charge an economic rent.

The other rub is that once you lose the job, either through dispute, redundancy,

retirement, or sickness, you lose the tenancy. It has long been understood — to quote Mr. Parker — that there is no legal liability on anyone to provide alternative accommodation. However, two families who have been evicted in Berkshire are hoping to use a little-known law to get the Supplementary Benefits Commission to require Berkshire County Council to find them somewhere to live. The outcome is not yet known and, even if the plaintiffs are successful, the judgment will not mean an overnight solution.

There will still be, as there is now, the long and expensive exchange of solicitors which appears in the county court. The painful appeals to live in a borrowed place on borrowed time, and then the arrival of the bailiffs. And the confusion. Or the subtlety. The Turrells say they agreed to leave without a struggle because they

were told that another cottage was available for them in the village. It wasn't.

The union estimates that there are about 100,000 tied cottages in England and Wales and that over half the labour force of 230,000 lives in this accommodation. With the drift from the land continuing, this proportion will increase. This, in the union's view, constitutes a captive labour force which, apart from the basic iniquities of the system, acts as a depressant on wages and working conditions.

It also gives an agricultural employer a hold over both the working and private life of an employee which no other sector of society currently tolerates.

The executive of the union seems resigned to living with the present system under Mr. Heath and Mr. Prior. But their case will keep; they point to the inconsistencies in the rulings of courts up and down the

country, to their experience that judges sometimes attach more importance to the efficiency of agricultural operations than to domestic upheaval. And, most galling of all, to the fact that cottages vacated on the grounds of a farmer's need to house replacement workers remain empty. Four years ago 24,000 cottages had been empty for three months or more.

A promise that no occupant of a tied cottage would be evicted until other accommodation was available was made as an election promise eight years ago by George Brown. Any union organiser can quote chapter and verse of the speech. Hopes of six months' security of tenure during the last Labour Government. However, the bill which contained this provision was amended when it came before the Lords more than a year ago. So far as the law is concerned, eviction is still red in tooth and

claw. In spite of this, it is not as red as it once was. The number of second and further applications for repossession by farmers made to the courts in 1970 was the highest for five years. Five times as many as in 1965. The number of applications for repossession was also the highest for five years. The number of applications for repossession was also the highest for five years.

As yet there is almost no sign of militancy and no sign of direct resources to social purposes and so, in chief reason of it, to so want — then it must have the guts to say what it is doing and, when in government, to do what it is saying: it is not the beginnings of a left-wing policy to put resources into useless concerns for the purpose of social split-off.

Mr. Benn scored something of a parliamentary triumph on Tuesday but one which rested on a frivolous position. Mr. Benn is not very convincing when he urges another sub-vent to protect farmers and still less when he insists that the State should become its proud possessor through nationalisation.

But Mr. Davies, who is more right than Mr. Benn, looks to be more wrong. This is because Mr. Benn is moved by the plight of the Clyde while Mr. Davies, who is perhaps also moved by the plight of the Clyde, has moderately given the country the impression that there is something virtuous and virile in a few bankruptcies for the purpose of encouraging (or discouraging) the other. He has kept up a rhetoric in which the pocket of the taxpayer seems to count more than the dignity and livelihood of the worker. Having sermonised on the

## Clyde slide

PETER JENKINS



THE Government has only itself to blame when the lame ducks come home to roost as they did this week in the direct re-election of Upper Clyde Shipbuilders. That is not to say that the Government is to blame for the bankruptcy on the Clyde; but Mr. John Davies, and indeed the Prime Minister, really can't complain when the anguish brought about by this unhappy event is laid on their doorstep labelled "doctrinaire calumnies".

The affair illustrates one of my favourite themes: the discrepancy between rhetoric and actual policy and the confusion wrought in reasonable minds when the actions of politicians do not conform to their grandiose assertions. Happily Mr. John Davies for one is not capable of acting up to the liveliness of his public utterances. Five years of action he has adopted towards UCS is eminently reasonable and sensible; for all Mr. Anthony Wedgwood Benn's histrionics in the Commons it is probable he would have taken a similar course.

If he had not he would have been guilty of using productive industry as an extension of the social services. That is Labour's besetting sin. If it wants to direct resources to social purposes and so, in chief reason of it, to so want — then it must have the guts to say what it is doing and, when in government, to do what it is saying: it is not the beginnings of a left-wing policy to put resources into useless concerns for the purpose of social split-off.

Mr. Benn scored something of a parliamentary triumph on Tuesday but one which rested on a frivolous position. Mr. Benn is not very convincing when he urges another sub-vent to protect farmers and still less when he insists that the State should become its proud possessor through nationalisation. But Mr. Davies, who is more right than Mr. Benn, looks to be more wrong. This is because Mr. Benn is moved by the plight of the Clyde while Mr. Davies, who is perhaps also moved by the plight of the Clyde, has moderately given the country the impression that there is something virtuous and virile in a few bankruptcies for the purpose of encouraging (or discouraging) the other. He has kept up a rhetoric in which the pocket of the taxpayer seems to count more than the dignity and livelihood of the worker. Having sermonised on the

cold virtues of efficiency, with the aiding and abetting of the Prime Minister, Mr. Davies is in that venerable political position of being assumed to practise what he preaches.

In fact he seems to be doing what is most practical. The Government is forking out some £3 millions to preserve employment pending the reconstruction of the Upper Clyde yards, while refraining from pouring good money after bad into the begging sieve held out by the UCS management. And the Government's objective is to salvage the maximum of the wreckage without underwriting the wreck itself.

There is a good deal of room for informed argument on the broader question of whether the shipbuilding industry is a good bet for government assistance — which is forthcoming in all other ship-building countries — or should be allowed to survive only in so far as it can compete on its own. The Geddes report in 1967 recommended a once and for all capital host to the industry so that as a result of rationalisation it could stand on its feet. Labour accepted that.

On prize that stern exposure of the free enterprise system, Mr. Nicholas Ridley, one of the junior Ministers under Mr. Davies, declared: "The industry has had its chance. And, notwithstanding the doctrinaire glee with which he and his colleagues, Sir John Eden, may have arrived at this conclusion, they documented their case in a convincing fashion in the Commons on that occasion. At least it is a serious question: there are more ways of helping the Clyde than stuffing it with obsolete shipyards."

The brunt of the Labour case against the Government ought to be that it is doing a fraction of what is necessary in dealing with the general crisis in the Clydeside. It is becoming a disaster area. It needs emergency Government assistance of a far-reaching and imaginative kind. But if the limit of Labour's imagination is to advocate the nationalisation of bankrupt shipyards to add to its collection of "commanding heights," then the families who are suffering from the accentuation of the Scottish depression by the accelerated decline of an antique heavy industry are entitled to claim that both parties are playing ideological games with them.

## Hope up-river

John Kerr talks to the Scottish Secretary of State

WITH the collapse of Upper Clyde Shipbuilders threatening even more redundancies in the Glasgow area, which already has an unemployment rate of 10 per cent among men, the economic future of Scotland looks as bleak as it could be. But Mr. Gordon Campbell, MP, who tomorrow completes his first year as Secretary of State for Scotland — conceivably the most unenviable office in the Government — retains a hopeful vision of better things to come.

After a barassing night with the UCS debate in the House of Commons, an emergency meeting with Mr. Heath and shipyard workers yesterday morning, his optimism was undented. He is preparing new plans to stimulate industrial development and employment in the West of Scotland, and sets great store on the chances of attracting the British Steel Corporation's projected £1,000 millions plant to Hunterston on the Clyde estuary.

Looking back over a year in office, Mr. Campbell is not inclined to take too personally the fact that his anniversary is marked by the highest Scottish unemployment since the war (a total of more than 120,000) or that he has to cope with the UCS crisis. It was clear two years ago, he suggests, that the UCS collapse was "the sort of time bomb he might find under his chair."

He does not accept, however, that the UCS liquidation need necessarily lead to massive redundancies. There is, he thinks, a reasonable possibility that restructuring on the Upper Clyde could be achieved by the shipyard plant and employing a large proportion of the workers on a double-shift basis. The same thought has been put forward by the group's managing director, Mr. Kenneth Douglas.

Although he declares himself firmly opposed to short-

term solutions for the economy, Mr. Campbell is obviously concerned to do something soon. He admits that there has been little real improvement as a result of the special development area status conferred on the West of Scotland in February — which gave the overall state of the economy a perhaps not surprising, but he says, it should not be thought that the Government is prepared to sit back and leave the situation as it stands. While not prepared to go into details, he gives a clear indication that additional measures to encourage industry in the West were likely to be announced soon in Parliament.

But the Secretary of State's dominant long-term aim is to establish a major steel producing industry on the Hunterston site. He has already approved proposals for an iron ore terminal there and emphasises that "there is nothing to stop the terminal when the Clyde port authority and the BSC get down to organising their arrangements." The tremendous advantages of the Clyde estuary, he says, "will be pressed and pushed and upon those taking the decision on the steel complex."

Mr. Campbell, sometimes grieved by his political opponents as "the silent secretary," does not agree with the view that Scotland is relegated to the second division in Government affairs. He says that in such matters as the social services, the Countryside Commission, and the reorganisation of the health services, Scotland has led the way and the rest of the country has been happy to follow.

As a useful personal reflection on a year in office he says: "There is no doubt that one does not get any credit as a Minister, but if anything goes wrong, one gets the blame." He seems reconciled to that; but not noticeably disenchanted.

## MISCELLANY

### Left arm

FOR CONFERENCE read caharet, for caharet read conference. Clive Jenkins's white-collar marauders open their annual jamboree at Eastbourne tomorrow with a full day's debate on the wicked Tories' wicked Industrial Relations Bill. Speeches from Ian Mikardo, Paul Rose, Len Murray of the TUC, and all.

Between each heavyweight bout will be a song or skit, written by John Cluse of "Mongy Pythons" and performed by Clive and Bill Owen. Daring ditties like "Oh crickey it's a strikey" to the tune of "The Hokey Cokey." A new style in trade union conferences, the "Clive Clive." Not a word to Equity.

FATHER JOHN HARVEY, chaplain to the newly elected mayor of Lewisham, proposes to bless the agenda and "offer it to God" before every meeting of the London borough council. I write of the municipal beat, but Father John is known for his unorthodoxy. Frequently during his church services he will turn to the congregation and shout: "Is everybody happy?" To which the congregation shouts back: "Yes." He won't go that far for Lewisham council, but would not dream of embarrassing the senior citizens among the councillors. A thought, though.

### Parfitt knight

HEAVY GOING, this English history. Judy Parfitt, a Mary, Queen of Scots, is executed nightly and twice on Wednesdays and Saturdays at the Piccadilly Theatre. In Robert Bolt's "Vivat! Vivat! Bugina!"

"It was standing there, waiting to go," she says, "when this American voice shouted out 'Help!' When the drums stopped rolling and my head had been chopped off, the man got up and shouted 'Oh my God, there's been a terrible mistake.' A lot of Scots would agree. The man turned out to be a 35-year-old American executive, on a package tour with his wife. He was returned to his hotel, but had to spend the night elsewhere, under medical supervision. He returned to the United States the next day.

Judy Parfitt is untroubled by such response. "The Americans are not as fast with British history, and often gasp and seem a bit surprised



Judy Parfitt

at what happens to kings and queens," she says. Negotiations are going on to take her and the play to New York, possibly late this year. Meanwhile, a programme note is being included to help London's summer tourists work out who is usurping whom.

### Public service

EVEN AS plain Miss, and even before the BBC became a public corporation, John Reith took a distinctive line about the BBC's independence. The clearest statement of it can be found in a letter he wrote to Baldwin, at the time of the General Strike of 1926. "Assuming the BBC is for the people and that the Government is for the people, it follows that the BBC must be for the Government in this crisis."

The General Strike provided a many tests. The Archbishop of Canterbury telephoned, asking if the BBC would publish a manifesto drawn up by all the church leaders. Reith checked, found that the Prime Minister "hoped" it would not be broadcast, and apologised to the Archbishop. When Ramsay MacDonald, as Leader of the Opposition, asked if he could broadcast, Reith sent the draft to Baldwin. It was returned with a strong comment, and MacDonald, too, was hanged from the air.

Reith did, though, suggest to Baldwin that he should address the nation himself. He went through Baldwin's manuscript with him, and wrote in a memorable phrase about no compromising the dignity of the nation. And on the night the strike was called off, Reith again asked the Prime Minister for a message.

Reith read it out himself, and followed it with an orchestra and choir singing "Jerusalem."

### Kicked about

A TOUGH of Bismarckian diplomacy in the delicately overlapping worlds of German football and German television. A truce has been declared, and Saturday's Cup Final between Cologne and Bayern München will be televised after all.

The trouble started when a television commentator, Dieter Gütt, did a piece on the current football scandal in which a few West German players are accused of agreeing to fix matches. "We really must consider," he said, "whether the criminal nonsense which calls itself football should continue to be shown on television." The league said that unless the First Programme climbed down there would be no more football on its network.

The programme chief, Klaus von Bismarck, found a neat way of the book. "In spite of the aggressive character of his commentary," he said, "I would not say that Herr Gütt intended to defame the sport of football generally. If this impression was created, I would regret it."

On with the game. Honour has been satisfied, for the moment. The league is still sharpening a few personal nails for Dieter.

### Home at eight

A NEW TWIST to the weathered formula of tea and sympathy. Alec Douglas-Home has always been a playboy, but no one at the Foreign Office can recall another week in which he chose to polish two diplomatic obligations with theatre supper parties.

On Monday the Foreign Secretary took the Sultan of Oman to the Lyric for "How the Other Half Loves" with Robert Morley. Last night it was the turn of the Australian Deputy Prime Minister, Douglas Anthony, who has come to London to host the trade mission of the HMG. Sir Alec chose another love story for this Commonwealth trysting: "Abelard and Heloise" at Wyndham's. And for both he chose a supper to follow at the Savoy.

Two more visiting Ministers are due later this month, both from key nations of the Common Market — Helmut Schmidt from Bonn and Leo Hamon from Paris. The usual prizes for appropriate outings.

FROM THE PRESS bench in Maria Court court-house, it is all too easy to regard the drama of the Angela Davis trial as a fictional theatrical event rather than a solemn court case in which the lives of the defendants are at trial.

The sense of theatre begins with a setting, a keyhole-shaped courtroom that looks more like a theatre than a court. Judge, jury (when it is picked), lawyers, and defendants sit in a wood-paneled circle, leaving a wedge-shaped block of 104 seats for the press and public, from the 60 seats being reserved for the press.

The defendants enter from a concealed door in the circle. Miss Davis enters first. The short-haired wig and modern dress which she wears, contrasting in the famous picture of her arrest last October have been discarded. This is the old Angela, bushy hair cut, and grumpy spectacles which she wore when she was arrested. She carries a thick file of her own papers.

Ruchell Magee, the co-defendant, enters second, escorted by three San Quentin guards. He is dressed in a blue, halber-covered chair, which looks like any other in the courtroom, but is far different. His hands are manacled to his sides. When his wig is removed, he is seen to be a black man. He is seated in the chair, a second chair is put round his body, locking him firmly into the chair and other chains are slipped from the back to shackle his feet. The chair is holted to the floor.

Both defendants are received to rapturous applause from their supporters. The chief prosecutor, Assistant State Attorney General Robert Harris, appears to enjoy his rôle as villain of the trial. His entrance is marked by a hiss from the gallery. Yesterday they forgot, so to everyone's amusement he paused at his seat looking quizzically at the Davis supporters until they remembered.

Miss Davis's chief counsel, Howard Moore, is usually in his place early in the trial. A black lawyer from Georgia, he has a quiet courtroom manner and a distinguished court career behind him. His clients have included Stokely Carmichael, Rap Brown, and his brother-in-law, the Georgia legislator Julian Bond who had to fight in the courts to gain admission to the Legislature.

One photographer and one television camera man are allowed into the courtroom but have to leave before the judge starts the proceedings. The lights are lowered as the camera men leave, the judge enters, but no one stands.

## At the court of Queen Angela

MALCOLM DEAN in San Rafael, Wednesday



Angela at the court yesterday

Security men have decided that safety is more important than protocol and that it is safer to have everyone seated where they can be watched by the sheriffs who line up along each wall. Each reporter's name is taken, and every person seeking admission to the public gallery is photographed.

If the security seems absurd, the renovators' hammers in the adjacent courtroom are a reminder that a bomb has already destroyed one courtroom in the building and that the Davis trial follows the kidnapping

Handwritten signature or mark at the bottom of the page.







## Quarter cancel Welsh projects

More than a quarter (27 per cent) of 194 firms questioned in a survey have cancelled plans for new projects in Wales because of the economic situation, and 51 per cent have decided not to extend or to undertake new projects in the next 12 months.

Results of the survey, published yesterday by the Welsh Regional Council of the Confederation of British Industry, have been sent to the Secretary for Wales, Mr. Peter Thomas.

The survey, carried out in a period which spanned the 12 months from January 1970 to December 1970, said that particular problems which pressed most heavily on smaller firms were the cost of raw materials, the cost of external finance, the change in investment incentive announced by the Government on October 17, and uncertainty whether present policies for development and intermediate areas would be continued.

## IOS chairman sued for 'conspiracy'

Morton Schiowitz, former chief financial officer of IOS Ltd., has filed suit against International Controls Corporation and its chairman Robert Vesco, who also is chairman of IOS.

The suit by Mr. Schiowitz accuses Mr. Vesco and International Controls of a conspiracy and unlawful plan to take advantage of the beleaguered position of IOS in order to loot and plunder its assets. The complaint is based largely on the previously reported terms of the loan that International Controls arranged for IOS, and it charges Mr. Vesco with getting control of IOS on the basis of promises of aid that have not been fulfilled. Those promises, the complaint states, included a short-term financing of up to \$15 million, the arrangement of long-term financing, "close association with prestigious financial institutions," the provision of operating management and the improvement of IOS's relations

with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Mr. Schiowitz is one of the eight IOS shareholders who are waging a proxy fight to remove Mr. Vesco as chairman of IOS. Mr. Schiowitz charged that subsequent amendments to the loan agreement were designed to eliminate benefits to IOS and to enable Mr. Vesco "to exact tribute from IOS for no consideration whatsoever." In particular, Mr. Schiowitz attacked provisions under which 3 million warrants to buy IOS common stock were issued to an International Controls subsidiary, and \$6.7 million of IOS funds is being held in the Bahamas, to secure repayments of the \$5 million loan made by the bank and repurchase of the warrants from the International Controls subsidiary.

Mr. Schiowitz charged that "lack of confidence of the international financial community in IOS has increased," and IOS's relations with the SEC have deteriorated. A 1967 SEC order barred IOS and its subsidiaries from activities subject to SEC regulation. International Controls has become involved in a dispute with the SEC over application of the order to International Controls. The SEC in March began an investigation of relations between IOS and International Controls.

The suit against Mr. Vesco and International Controls asks the court to have all the warrants returned to IOS for cancellation without payment for them. It also seeks return to IOS of a \$350,000 negotiating fee paid to International Controls for arranging the loan, plus unspecified damages.

## Easing of credit opposed

United States Federal Reserve Board member Andrew F. Brimmer has indicated opposition to any relaxation or removal of the voluntary foreign credit restraint programme.

"There is every reason to expect that a significant relaxation or a removal of the guideline restraint at this time would be followed by a substantial outpouring of funds by the US, he said in prepared testimony before the Congressional joint economic subcommittee on international exchange and payments.

Mr. Brimmer said a Federal Reserve survey of the 40 largest banks indicates these banks increased their foreign assets covered by a programme of \$125 million in April. A similar survey for May showed the 40 banks increased their foreign assets by about \$500 million, he said.

"Over the last few months," banks have consumed much of the leeway they have had under their ceilings so that the restraint have pressed increasingly on bank outflow of funds," he said. "The largest banks, in particular, are just about at their general ceilings," Mr. Brimmer added.



A "tweeter tester" looks for faults in high frequency speakers at the Rank Leek/Wharfedale factory at Idle, Bradford, using a marked oscilloscope

## New brands lack staying power

By TOM TICKELL

British producers are introducing as many new products as always into the supermarkets and grocers' shops, but more than 20 per cent of them are withdrawn before three years.

This is one of the main conclusions of a study by consultants Krauscha, Andrews and Essie into products launched between 1959 and 1970.

They believe that most companies behind the 400 new products that appear on the market each year on average usually give them three years before deciding whether they are a success.

The first year is obviously the one in which the main promotional spending comes; in the second year the break-even point should be reached and in the third the firm expects to recoup its original losses. But, since so many products fail before then, the report advises companies to launch fewer products.

They give two main reasons. First they say an unsuccessful launch is not just bad for profits but also for a firm's reputation and can make retailers less likely to take on their subsequent products. At the same time grocery shelf-space limitations mean that shops have to be selective, particularly when introducing new products.

Mr. Brimmer said a Federal Reserve survey of the 40 largest banks indicates these banks increased their foreign assets covered by a programme of \$125 million in April. A similar survey for May showed the 40 banks increased their foreign assets by about \$500 million, he said.

"Over the last few months," banks have consumed much of the leeway they have had under their ceilings so that the restraint have pressed increasingly on bank outflow of funds," he said. "The largest banks, in particular, are just about at their general ceilings," Mr. Brimmer added.

area of few technological break-throughs.

The point at which successes and failures really become apparent is after four years, for only half the new products survive for much more than that.

The study stresses that once they have survived that point "the product has a good chance of becoming established on a more or less permanent basis."

Even so, the going is tougher than it used to be for most companies as they are becoming more ruthless in eliminating older lines. In 1970 only 40 per cent of the grocery products launched in 1960 were still available.

What have been the big successes? Canned soups come top of the list, for almost 60 per cent of varieties launched between 1959 and 1966 could still be found last year.

The survival rate for crispbread was almost as high, though helped by a low number of launches. At the other end of the scale frozen foods did worst for only one-fifth of the new products were still current in 1970 and about three quarters of the new lines in canned meat, pasta and fish had disappeared.

Perhaps pre-launch market research could have shown that they would fail. The report suggests that more and more research which have not applied for EEC membership. These are Switzerland, Sweden, Austria, Finland, Portugal, and Iceland.

It reiterated its opposition to the creation of a large free trade area. The difference is that a customs union has a common external tariff, while a free trade area is concerned only with internal tariffs.

"It is inconceivable for non-candidate countries to have free access to the large EEC market without complying with the essential rules of harmonisation accepted by member countries," the association said. Negotiations between the EEC and those countries should also involve measures aimed at protecting sensitive sectors of the EEC's economy, it added, referring presumably to farming. Such a proposal would certainly be hotly opposed by the US.

## Aussie wool sales well down

Australia's income from wool sales in the first 11 months of the current season was \$185 million—\$80 million lower than the year earlier period.

Sales in the latest period were 4.6 million bales compared with 5.1 million bales a year ago.

Average price of wool in the current Australian season has been 13½p a pound, the lowest since the 1946-7 season and well below last year's average of 17½p, it said.

Wool demand in May improved, with overseas buyers purchasing about 91 per cent of the offerings. Broad and medium qualities fetched slightly improved prices compared with the previous month. But the average price in May of 12½p a pound was still 17 per cent lower than during May 1970.

## Malaysia withdraws tin offer

Malaysia has withdrawn its offer to Conzinc Riotinto Malaysia to prospect for offshore tin in Penang, Perak and Selangor States, Secretary for Lands, Mahyuddin, said yesterday.

He said the offer made in 1969 was withdrawn in May after the company rejected several government conditions. He did not say what the conditions were. Mr. Mahyuddin said negotiations for offshore prospecting are being conducted with NV Billiton Maatschappij of the Netherlands, and Ocean Mining Malaysia. Billiton has been offered rights to prospect off Negeri Sembilan, Malacca, the west coast of Johore, Kedah and Perlis States.

Conzinc Riotinto Malaysia is 25 per cent owned by Conzinc Riotinto of Australia, a subsidiary of Rio Tinto-Zinc Corp.

## Windarra nickel next year

Western Australia's development Ministry said yesterday that Posidon and the State Government had agreed on a programme to bring the Mount Windarra nickel deposits into production by September 1972.

Posidon would get mineral leases totalling 10,000 acres, he said.

Posidon plans to spend \$456 million on the Windarra project. An initial production target of 700,000 tons of ore annually is planned. This is expected to rise to 1,200,000 tons annually in the first five years.

A town for 1,200 people will be built seven miles south west of Mount Windarra.



The new 75 h.p. MF155 tractor (pictured above) has a standard basic specification to which other features such as a rigid safety cab, multi-power gear changes or power-assisted steering, can be added.

Massey-Ferguson claim that in its standard form the tractor is £180 cheaper than its main competitor in the 75 h.p. class. Basic price is £1,634, rising to £2,242 depending on the extras.

## Leyland's £45,000 vote for entry

By our Motoring Correspondent

British Leyland have spent £45,000 on full-page advertisements in the leading newspapers in Britain and the Common Market countries today and tomorrow, urging entry into the EEC.

Under the headline "The sooner we're in the Common Market, the better" and a picture of BLMC's chairman, Lord Stokes, the advertisement concentrates on the prospect of larger sales for British cars in Europe.

Europe, says the corporation, "provides us with our biggest growth market. It's six times bigger than our own home market and only one European in eleven is a car."

BLVC forecasts a doubling of EEC sales by 1975. "If things go well," it claims that it can offer a more comprehensive range of vehicles, trucks, buses, tractors and cars, than any other European manufacturer.

The decision to run the advertisement was taken at a BLMC board meeting last Friday. "We thought it was vital and timely to let the Government and the public know our views and to express the present buoyant climate within the corporation," said a company official.

Lord Stokes told me that the Common Market would not only open a whole new sales arena for the group, but would enable them to buy parts and components from European suppliers. Entry would put all concerned with the making of motor vehicles into true competition.

Lord Stokes yesterday urged a House of Commons subcommittee to set up an export bank to finance exports. He argued that it was discouraging for manufacturers when the Government doled out lots of money to industries which did not appear to bring in returns to Britain and left industries which were succeeding without assistance.

Lord Stokes's views on safety, quality and reliability, and British Leyland's model policy will appear in Monday's Motoring Guardian.

## EFTA in customs union?

The French employers' association Patronat Français, called yesterday for the creation of a customs union between the enlarged EEC and non-candidate European countries, but not a free trade area.

Specifically, the association's statement is aimed at members of the European Free Trade area which have not applied for EEC membership. These are Switzerland, Sweden, Austria, Finland, Portugal, and Iceland.

It reiterated its opposition to the creation of a large free trade area. The difference is that a customs union has a common external tariff, while a free trade area is concerned only with internal tariffs.

"It is inconceivable for non-candidate countries to have free access to the large EEC market without complying with the essential rules of harmonisation accepted by member countries," the association said. Negotiations between the EEC and those countries should also involve measures aimed at protecting sensitive sectors of the EEC's economy, it added, referring presumably to farming. Such a proposal would certainly be hotly opposed by the US.

Posidon plans to spend \$456 million on the Windarra project. An initial production target of 700,000 tons of ore annually is planned. This is expected to rise to 1,200,000 tons annually in the first five years.

A town for 1,200 people will be built seven miles south west of Mount Windarra.

Wool demand in May improved, with overseas buyers purchasing about 91 per cent of the offerings. Broad and medium qualities fetched slightly improved prices compared with the previous month. But the average price in May of 12½p a pound was still 17 per cent lower than during May 1970.

Wool demand in May improved, with overseas buyers purchasing about 91 per cent of the offerings. Broad and medium qualities fetched slightly improved prices compared with the previous month. But the average price in May of 12½p a pound was still 17 per cent lower than during May 1970.

Wool demand in May improved, with overseas buyers purchasing about 91 per cent of the offerings. Broad and medium qualities fetched slightly improved prices compared with the previous month. But the average price in May of 12½p a pound was still 17 per cent lower than during May 1970.

Wool demand in May improved, with overseas buyers purchasing about 91 per cent of the offerings. Broad and medium qualities fetched slightly improved prices compared with the previous month. But the average price in May of 12½p a pound was still 17 per cent lower than during May 1970.

Wool demand in May improved, with overseas buyers purchasing about 91 per cent of the offerings. Broad and medium qualities fetched slightly improved prices compared with the previous month. But the average price in May of 12½p a pound was still 17 per cent lower than during May 1970.

Wool demand in May improved, with overseas buyers purchasing about 91 per cent of the offerings. Broad and medium qualities fetched slightly improved prices compared with the previous month. But the average price in May of 12½p a pound was still 17 per cent lower than during May 1970.

Wool demand in May improved, with overseas buyers purchasing about 91 per cent of the offerings. Broad and medium qualities fetched slightly improved prices compared with the previous month. But the average price in May of 12½p a pound was still 17 per cent lower than during May 1970.

Wool demand in May improved, with overseas buyers purchasing about 91 per cent of the offerings. Broad and medium qualities fetched slightly improved prices compared with the previous month. But the average price in May of 12½p a pound was still 17 per cent lower than during May 1970.

Wool demand in May improved, with overseas buyers purchasing about 91 per cent of the offerings. Broad and medium qualities fetched slightly improved prices compared with the previous month. But the average price in May of 12½p a pound was still 17 per cent lower than during May 1970.

Wool demand in May improved, with overseas buyers purchasing about 91 per cent of the offerings. Broad and medium qualities fetched slightly improved prices compared with the previous month. But the average price in May of 12½p a pound was still 17 per cent lower than during May 1970.

Wool demand in May improved, with overseas buyers purchasing about 91 per cent of the offerings. Broad and medium qualities fetched slightly improved prices compared with the previous month. But the average price in May of 12½p a pound was still 17 per cent lower than during May 1970.

Wool demand in May improved, with overseas buyers purchasing about 91 per cent of the offerings. Broad and medium qualities fetched slightly improved prices compared with the previous month. But the average price in May of 12½p a pound was still 17 per cent lower than during May 1970.

Wool demand in May improved, with overseas buyers purchasing about 91 per cent of the offerings. Broad and medium qualities fetched slightly improved prices compared with the previous month. But the average price in May of 12½p a pound was still 17 per cent lower than during May 1970.

Wool demand in May improved, with overseas buyers purchasing about 91 per cent of the offerings. Broad and medium qualities fetched slightly improved prices compared with the previous month. But the average price in May of 12½p a pound was still 17 per cent lower than during May 1970.

Wool demand in May improved, with overseas buyers purchasing about 91 per cent of the offerings. Broad and medium qualities fetched slightly improved prices compared with the previous month. But the average price in May of 12½p a pound was still 17 per cent lower than during May 1970.

Wool demand in May improved, with overseas buyers purchasing about 91 per cent of the offerings. Broad and medium qualities fetched slightly improved prices compared with the previous month. But the average price in May of 12½p a pound was still 17 per cent lower than during May 1970.

Wool demand in May improved, with overseas buyers purchasing about 91 per cent of the offerings. Broad and medium qualities fetched slightly improved prices compared with the previous month. But the average price in May of 12½p a pound was still 17 per cent lower than during May 1970.

Wool demand in May improved, with overseas buyers purchasing about 91 per cent of the offerings. Broad and medium qualities fetched slightly improved prices compared with the previous month. But the average price in May of 12½p a pound was still 17 per cent lower than during May 1970.

Wool demand in May improved, with overseas buyers purchasing about 91 per cent of the offerings. Broad and medium qualities fetched slightly improved prices compared with the previous month. But the average price in May of 12½p a pound was still 17 per cent lower than during May 1970.

## Guinness is still full of body

The news from Arthur Guinness is good, with an announcement of an unchanged interim dividend of 8 per cent, the directors report an increase from £7.8 million to £8.1 million in the pre-tax profit for the 24 weeks to March 18.

They also estimate that the pre-tax profit for the whole of 1970-71 will rise by £1 million to a record £18.4 million, including £1.5 million (£1 million) estimated share of profits of associated companies. Net profit after tax should amount to £10.5 million, against £9.9 million.

The directors expect sales in all markets of Guinness, Harp Lager and ale will hit new peaks, but while brewing profits should be higher, the board is still worried about the rapid increase in costs.

A smaller overseas tax charge stems from the lower profits expected from Guinness (Nigeria) and substantial capital allowances arising from the expansion of its production facilities. Plastics and pharmaceutical activities should increase non-brewing profits.

Reserves will cover the estimated cost of providing for a Rolls-Royce debt of £14,000, but the board is unable to forecast the total payment for 1970-71.

Weyburn Engineering's interim dividend is being held at 9 per cent in spite of a drop from £90,165 to £69,062 in the pre-tax profit for the six months to April 30. The directors say the group has been hit by increased costs and that, owing to market conditions, several major customers have reduced orders.

Reserves will cover the estimated cost of providing for a Rolls-Royce debt of £14,000, but the board is unable to forecast the total payment for 1970-71.

Weyburn Engineering's interim dividend is being held at 9 per cent in spite of a drop from £90,165 to £69,062 in the pre-tax profit for the six months to April 30. The directors say the group has been hit by increased costs and that, owing to market conditions, several major customers have reduced orders.

Reserves will cover the estimated cost of providing for a Rolls-Royce debt of £14,000, but the board is unable to forecast the total payment for 1970-71.

Weyburn Engineering's interim dividend is being held at 9 per cent in spite of a drop from £90,165 to £69,062 in the pre-tax profit for the six months to April 30. The directors say the group has been hit by increased costs and that, owing to market conditions, several major customers have reduced orders.

Reserves will cover the estimated cost of providing for a Rolls-Royce debt of £14,000, but the board is unable to forecast the total payment for 1970-71.

Weyburn Engineering's interim dividend is being held at 9 per cent in spite of a drop from £90,165 to £69,062 in the pre-tax profit for the six months to April 30. The directors say the group has been hit by increased costs and that, owing to market conditions, several major customers have reduced orders.

Reserves will cover the estimated cost of providing for a Rolls-Royce debt of £14,000, but the board is unable to forecast the total payment for 1970-71.

Weyburn Engineering's interim dividend is being held at 9 per cent in spite of a drop from £90,165 to £69,062 in the pre-tax profit for the six months to April 30. The directors say the group has been hit by increased costs and that, owing to market conditions, several major customers have reduced orders.

Reserves will cover the estimated cost of providing for a Rolls-Royce debt of £14,000, but the board is unable to forecast the total payment for 1970-71.

Weyburn Engineering's interim dividend is being held at 9 per cent in spite of a drop from £90,165 to £69,062 in the pre-tax profit for the six months to April 30. The directors say the group has been hit by increased costs and that, owing to market conditions, several major customers have reduced orders.

Reserves will cover the estimated cost of providing for a Rolls-Royce debt of £14,000, but the board is unable to forecast the total payment for 1970-71.

Weyburn Engineering's interim dividend is being held at 9 per cent in spite of a drop from £90,165 to £69,062 in the pre-tax profit for the six months to April 30. The directors say the group has been hit by increased costs and that, owing to market conditions, several major customers have reduced orders.

Reserves will cover the estimated cost of providing for a Rolls-Royce debt of £14,000, but the board is unable to forecast the total payment for 1970-71.

Weyburn Engineering's interim dividend is being held at 9 per cent in spite of a drop from £90,165 to £69,062 in the pre-tax profit for the six months to April 30. The directors say the group has been hit by increased costs and that, owing to market conditions, several major customers have reduced orders.

Reserves will cover the estimated cost of providing for a Rolls-Royce debt of £14,000, but the board is unable to forecast the total payment for 1970-71.

Weyburn Engineering's interim dividend is being held at 9 per cent in spite of a drop from £90,165 to £69,062 in the pre-tax profit for the six months to April 30. The directors say the group has been hit by increased costs and that, owing to market conditions, several major customers have reduced orders.

Reserves will cover the estimated cost of providing for a Rolls-Royce debt of £14,000, but the board is unable to forecast the total payment for 1970-71.

Weyburn Engineering's interim dividend is being held at 9 per cent in spite of a drop from £90,165 to £69,062 in the pre-tax profit for the six months to April 30. The directors say the group has been hit by increased costs and that, owing to market conditions, several major customers have reduced orders.

Reserves will cover the estimated cost of providing for a Rolls-Royce debt of £14,000, but the board is unable to forecast the total payment for 1970-71.

profits would have been higher but for industrial problems. However the group, he says, stands to gain by the revision of the sugar refining margin in April. Last year the sugar division accounted for 35 per cent of profits.

Weyburn Engineering's interim dividend is being held at 9 per cent in spite of a drop from £90,165 to £69,062 in the pre-tax profit for the six months to April 30. The directors say the group has been hit by increased costs and that, owing to market conditions, several major customers have reduced orders.

Reserves will cover the estimated cost of providing for a Rolls-Royce debt of £14,000, but the board is unable to forecast the total payment for 1970-71.

Weyburn Engineering's interim dividend is being held at 9 per cent in spite of a drop from £90,165 to £69,062 in the pre-tax profit for the six months to April 30. The directors say the group has been hit by increased costs and that, owing to market conditions, several major customers have reduced orders.

Reserves will cover the estimated cost of providing for a Rolls-Royce debt of £14,000, but the board is unable to forecast the total payment for 1970-71.

Weyburn Engineering's interim dividend is being held at 9 per cent in spite of a drop from £90,165 to £69,062 in the pre-tax profit for the six months to April 30. The directors say the group has been hit by increased costs and that, owing to market conditions, several major customers have reduced orders.

Reserves will cover the estimated cost of providing for a Rolls-Royce debt of £14,000, but the board is unable to forecast the total payment for 1970-71.

Weyburn Engineering's interim dividend is being held at 9 per cent in spite of a drop from £90,165 to £69,062 in the pre-tax profit for the six months to April 30. The directors say the group has been hit by increased costs and that, owing to market conditions, several major customers have reduced orders.

Reserves will cover the estimated cost of providing for a Rolls-Royce debt of £14,000, but the board is unable to forecast the total payment for 1970-71.

Weyburn Engineering's interim dividend is being held at 9 per cent in spite of a drop from £90,165 to £69,062 in the pre-tax profit for the six months to April 30. The directors say the group has been hit by increased costs and that, owing to market conditions, several major customers have reduced orders.

Reserves will cover the estimated cost of providing for a Rolls-Royce debt of £14,000, but the board is unable to forecast the total payment for 1970-71.

Weyburn Engineering's interim dividend is being held at 9 per cent in spite of a drop from £90,165 to £69,062 in the pre-tax profit for the six months to April 30. The directors say the group has been hit by increased costs and that, owing to market conditions, several major customers have reduced orders.

Reserves will cover the estimated cost of providing for a Rolls-Royce debt of £14,000, but the board is unable to forecast the total payment for 1970-71.

Weyburn Engineering's interim dividend is being held at 9 per cent in spite of a drop from £90,165 to £69,062 in the pre-tax profit for the six months to April 30. The directors say the group has been hit by increased costs and that, owing to market conditions, several major customers have reduced orders.

Reserves will cover the estimated cost of providing for a Rolls-Royce debt of £14,000, but the board is unable to forecast the total payment for 1970-71.

Weyburn Engineering's interim dividend is being held at 9 per cent in spite of a drop from £90,165 to £69,062 in the pre-tax profit for the six months to April 30. The directors say the group has been hit by increased costs and that, owing to market conditions, several major customers have reduced orders.

Reserves will cover the estimated cost of providing for a Rolls-Royce debt of £14,000, but the board is unable to forecast the total payment for 1970-71.

Weyburn Engineering's interim dividend is being held at 9 per cent in spite of a drop from £90,165 to £69,062 in the pre-tax profit for the six months to April 30. The directors say the group has been hit by increased costs and that, owing to market conditions, several major customers have reduced orders.

Reserves will cover the estimated cost of providing for a Rolls-Royce debt of £14,000, but the board is unable to forecast the total payment for 1970-71.

Weyburn Engineering's interim dividend is being held at 9 per cent in spite of a drop from £90,165 to £69,062 in the pre-tax profit for the six months to April 30. The directors say the group has been hit by increased costs and that, owing to market conditions, several major customers have reduced orders.

Reserves will cover the estimated cost of providing for a Rolls-Royce debt of £14,000, but the board is unable to forecast the total payment for 1970-71.

Weyburn Engineering's interim dividend is being held at 9 per cent in spite of a drop from £90,165 to £69,062 in the pre-tax profit for the six months to April 30. The directors say the group has been hit by increased costs and that, owing to market conditions, several major customers have reduced orders.

Reserves will cover the estimated cost of providing for a Rolls-Royce debt of £14,000, but the board is unable to forecast the total payment for 1970-71.

Weyburn Engineering's interim dividend is being held at 9 per cent in spite of a drop from £90,165 to £69,062 in the pre-tax profit for the six months to April 30. The directors say the group has been hit by increased costs and that, owing to market conditions, several major customers have reduced orders.

Reserves will cover the estimated cost of providing for a Rolls-Royce debt of £14,000, but the board is unable to forecast the total payment for 1970-71.







# ENGINEER'S GUARDIAN

*'From the Communist Party's point of view in Eastern Europe, its ability to get the entire population working in accordance with its own aims and ideals depends upon its control of an omniscient central authority. And if that's inefficient? The answer was—the computer!'*

## Computer rule

by GERALD SEGAL

THE question of the proper role of the computer in management is discussed in the West largely in terms of economic efficiency. In the Communist countries, it is also a matter of ideology.

Over the past 15 or more years it has become increasingly clear that the model of the planned economy devised by Stalin and attributed, wrongly, to the inheritance from Marx, is inefficient. The difficulty is that all the economic reform programmes—whether the Yugoslav which was begun in 1953, the Hungarian in 1953, the Czechoslovak in 1968, or the Soviet which was introduced in 1965—involve a devolution of economic decision-making to enterprise management which has to operate on the basis of market criteria which are unacceptable to the ideology of the regime.

The accrual of economic power in the hands of the managers also has the political effect of undermining the power monopoly of the ruling Communist parties. From the party's point of view its ability to get the entire population working in accordance with its own aims and ideals depends upon its control of an omniscient central planning authority. And if that's inefficient? The answer which began to take shape in the wake of the Polish and Hungarian uprisings of 1956 was—the computer. At that time this could only be a theoretical solution because there were not the computers available, nor

the means to make them, to attempt the creation of computerised central planning systems. In these circumstances economic necessity compelled the acceptance of the market and management oriented economic reform trend; governmental requirements apart, computer use would, as in the West, be the consequence of market and industrial demand. The Hungarians got away with their model in 1968 but the political crunch came in Czechoslovakia later the same year. Thereafter, the decision was taken to force through the computerised central planning model if possible for all the Comecon member States.

According to Mikhail Rakovskii, the deputy chairman of the Soviet Planning Commission, the USSR will, together with other Socialist States, start producing from 1972 a range of six highly efficient modern programme-compatible electronic computers built upon integrated circuits. Applications are planned to form part of automated management systems encompassing entire ministerially controlled industrial branches. The beginnings of such a system have been set up in the Soviet Ministry of Instrumentation but with an older range of

computers. In the past year, teams of management-computer experts representing all the Comecon countries and under the overall guidance of the Moscow Institute of Management Control have been touring Comecon countries analysing management problems.

On March 24 this year, Comecon representatives signed a protocol in Moscow which, according to Academician V. Kirillin, a Soviet Deputy Prime Minister, registered agreement on "the perfecting of industrial management" and provided for the creation of coordinating centres throughout the block to tackle the problem.

The Bulgarians also announced at their Tenth Party Congress a few weeks ago that they were going ahead with their plans (apparently based upon purchases from IBM and licences from Japan) to set up a unified State-wide automated economic network and that they had worked out a standardised information code "which conforms with the concepts of the international system developed by Comecon". It would be ungenerous, to say the least, not to admire the boldness of the approach to computerisation.

## ELECTRONIC & MECHANICAL ENGINEERS

Due to growth of business, we have a number of interesting new projects in the electronic and mechanical field for which we require:

- 1. A Design Engineer who has experience of microwave, LF, and video equipment, and is capable of general electronic design.
- 2. Electronic Engineers who have had at least two years experience of linear or digital circuitry, preferably associated with control systems.
- 3. Digital Systems Engineers with experience of programming digital computers for use in real time on-line systems.
- 4. Mechanical Engineers with experience of design and development in one of the following fields:
  - a) Hydraulic Servo Systems or components
  - b) Precision Servo Systems
  - c) Precision Gearing
  - d) Miniature Servo valves

Applicants should be educated to at least H.N.C. but preferably degree standard, or hold Chartered Engineering qualifications. Salaries are negotiable, and highly competitive. The Company operates excellent Life Assurance and Pension Schemes. Please apply quoting reference TG/51 G enclosing brief details of previous experience and present salary to:-

Mr. J. D. McCaffrey, Personnel Officer,

**SPERRY**  
GYROSCOPE DIVISION  
SPERRY RAND LTD., DONMIDWAY WAY  
BIRMINGHAM 12, ENGLAND. (Telephone 021-6222)

## Chief Engineer

The Board, which supplies over 900,000 customers spread over an area of 7000 square miles, wishes to appoint a Chief Engineer, to work from the Board's headquarters at Pottery Bar, Herts. Under the Director of Engineering, he will be responsible for the control of gas production and supply, gas distribution and construction work. Applicants should be Chartered Engineers with experience in modern techniques of economic management. The salary payable will be around £6000 per annum, depending on qualifications and experience, and a car will be provided. Applications, giving details of experience and qualifications should be sent to reach the Personnel Manager, Eastern Gas, Star House, Pottery Bar, Herts, by 5th July, 1971.

Eastern GAS

## WORKS ENGINEER

(£2,500 negotiable)

Qualitex, a leading international textile Company, producing synthetic yarns, require a capable Works Engineer for our Ashton Plant. Responsible for controlling the entire plant and machinery. With an established maintenance section, the Works Engineer reports to the General Manager. We require a man with sound practical engineering, management experience, preferably within the textile industry, with appropriate qualifications. However, the academic requirement would not preclude applicants with proved ability. Salary, as stated, will be negotiated around £2,500 for a man aged 30 to 45 years. Applications should be in writing to:-

**QUALITEX**  
1969 1970  
Personnel Officer,  
QUALITEX LTD.,  
Alger Mill,  
Cedar Street,  
Ashton-under-Lyne.

## NEWSPAPER ENGINEER

A Chief Engineer is required for a Newspaper Plant situated in Belfast. The successful applicant should have a thoroughly sound, practical experience of all aspects of newspaper producing plant. Technical qualifications up to H.N.C. standard would be desirable but not essential, experience being the most important asset. Salary not less than £3,250 per annum. Financial help would be given where necessary for the successful applicant to move to Northern Ireland. Reply to: TV 137 THE GUARDIAN 21 John Street, London W.C.1.

# Opportunities Overseas Engineers

Applications are invited from professionally qualified Civil Engineers for the following appointments. The emoluments shown are based on basic salaries and allowances. Terms of service usually include free family passages, paid leave, educational grants and free or subsidised accommodation. For certain of these appointments an appointment grant and a car purchase loan may be payable. Appointments are on contract to the overseas Government for 2-3 years in the first instance. Candidates should normally be citizens of, and permanently resident in the United Kingdom.

### MECHANICAL ENGINEER

£2,160-3,622/Sarawak

To organise and control workshops repairing all types of vehicles and construction plant including heavy equipment; organisation and supervision of site workshop; control of expenditure, job costing, plant records, correspondence, stock control and scaling for spares. He must be 28-50 and M.I.C.E. or at least exempt from Parts I and II of the Institution's examinations, with a minimum of two years' post-qualification experience in the field of mechanical engineering. A gratuity of 25% of total emoluments is also payable.

### MECHANICAL ENGINEERING ADVISER

£4,545-5,300/Sierra Leone

To draw up an appropriate scheme of preventive maintenance for plant and transport in the Ministry of Works and to supervise its implementation as part of the reorganisation of the Mechanical Section. He must be 28-50 and M.I.C.E. or at least exempt from Parts I and II of the Institution's examinations, with a minimum of two years' post-qualification experience in the field of mechanical engineering. A gratuity of 25% of total emoluments is also payable.

### ENGINEER (ROADS)

£1,872-3,460/Botswana

To be responsible for one or more of the following duties: design of roads and bridges; supervision of new road construction projects; maintenance of roads and bridges and control of plant; supervision of materials laboratory; training of staff. He must be 28-50 and M.I.C.E. or at least exempt from Parts I and II of the Institution's examinations, with a minimum of seven years' post-qualification experience in the field of mechanical engineering. A gratuity of 25% of total emoluments is also payable.

### ENGINEER (WATER SUPPLY)

£1,872-3,460/Botswana

To be responsible for planning, design, construction and operation of water supplies (mainly rural), technical appraisal of the water-law applications, organisation of pipeline equipment and maintenance teams. He must be 28-50 and M.I.C.E. or at least exempt from Parts I and II of the Institution's examinations, with a minimum of seven years' post-qualification experience in the field of mechanical engineering. A gratuity of 25% of total emoluments is also payable.

### CIVIL ENGINEER

£1,832-2,826/Malawi

To join a team of professional engineers engaged on design and planning of Lilongwe International Airport to tender stage. He must be 28-50, M.I.C.E. or at least exempt from Parts I and II of the Institution's examinations, with a minimum of two years' post-qualification experience in the field of civil engineering. A gratuity of 25% of total emoluments is also payable on completion of four or not less than 30 months.

### CIVIL ENGINEER

£1,800-3,316/Swaziland

To be responsible for the Senior Water Engineer for supervision of contracts for construction of water supply and sewerage schemes and to prepare designs and contract documents for construction of small schemes. He must be 28-50 and M.I.C.E. or at least exempt from Parts I and II of the Institution's examinations, with a minimum of five years' post-qualification experience. A gratuity of 25% of total basic salary is also payable.

### CIVIL ENGINEER (SEWERAGE)

£1,998-3,537/Brunei

To be jointly responsible with Consulting Engineers for commissioning a new public sewerage scheme and solely responsible for its subsequent maintenance, operation and minor extensions. The scheme comprises multiple pumping stations, gravity sewers and using mains up to 36 in. diameter and disposal works to tidal outfall; may also be required to carry out some general municipal engineering duties. He must be 28-50 and M.I.C.E. or at least exempt from Parts I and II of the Institution's examinations, with a minimum of five years' post-qualification experience in the field of civil engineering. A gratuity of 25% of total emoluments is also payable.

### ENGINEER (TRAINING OFFICER)

£1,738-3,161/Fiji

To organise training courses for upgrading junior staff. He must be 28-50 and M.I.C.E. or at least exempt from Parts I and II of the Institution's examinations, with a minimum of one year's post-graduate site experience on hydraulic works, and be prepared to spend long periods in the field—probably under canvas. A gratuity of 25% of total emoluments is also payable.

Foreign and Commonwealth Office



## OVERSEAS DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

Further information may be obtained about any of these vacancies by writing briefly stating your age, qualifications and experience to:-

The Appointments Officer, Room 301, Eland House, Stag Place, London, SW1E 5DH



## RTZ RIO TINTO-ZINC CORPORATION

## Maintenance Planning Supervisor

South Pacific

Bougainville Copper Pty. Limited, a member of the Conzinc Rio Tinto of Australia Group, is developing one of the largest copper mines and concentration plants in the world. Bougainville is the principal island of the northern group of the Solomon Islands in the South Pacific and is of great natural beauty.

The Maintenance Planning Supervisor will provide maintenance planning services for operating and service departments, maintenance schedules for buildings, plant and equipment and services for the engineering department. He will also plan method and work flow through the central workshops and assist with the preparation of maintenance and inspection schedules for plant and equipment of the operating department.

Applicants aged 30-45 should have extensive experience in a similar field and must be qualified engineers. Basic salary will lie in the range \$A 6,500-\$A 7,500, plus an area allowance of one third of salary and a discretionary annual bonus. Modern furnished Company housing will be available at nominal rental and single accommodation and messing is also available.

Company fringe benefits include—non-contributory Provident Fund, free accident and life assurance, generous medical and dental assistance scheme, and four weeks' annual leave with return air fares to Australia. Primary schooling is available and pending completion of secondary education, a generous bursary scheme is provided.

Please send for personal history form and further details to: Patrick A. E. George (GU), Group Personnel Services, The Rio Tinto-Zinc Corporation Ltd., 5, St. James's Square, London S.W.1.

**BOUGAINVILLE COPPER**  
PTY. LIMITED



## PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

### LOCAL GOVERNMENT

#### Borough of Accrington

Libraries and Art Gallery

DEPUTY BOROUGH LIBRARIAN

A.P.V. £1,776-£2,025

Applications for the above-named appointment are invited from Chartered Librarians with experience in all branches of public library administration. The successful applicant will be required to undertake the duties of the post on a full-time basis. Further details of duties and conditions of service may be obtained on application to the undersigned. Closing date for applications: 27.06.71. Applications should be sent to the undersigned, together with the name and address of two referees, and should be accompanied by a recent photograph. Applications should be sent to the undersigned, together with the name and address of two referees, and should be accompanied by a recent photograph. Applications should be sent to the undersigned, together with the name and address of two referees, and should be accompanied by a recent photograph.

NIGEL D. MACGREGOR, Town Clerk.

#### County Borough of Blackpool

SENIORE ASSISTANT ARCHITECT

Salary range £2,384/£2,751 p.a.

Applications for the July 1st invited post of SENIORE ASSISTANT ARCHITECT in the County Borough of Blackpool are invited from Chartered Architects with experience in all branches of public building administration. The successful applicant will be required to undertake the duties of the post on a full-time basis. Further details of duties and conditions of service may be obtained on application to the undersigned. Closing date for applications: 27.06.71. Applications should be sent to the undersigned, together with the name and address of two referees, and should be accompanied by a recent photograph. Applications should be sent to the undersigned, together with the name and address of two referees, and should be accompanied by a recent photograph.

#### County Borough of Stockport

HOUSING DEPARTMENT

Applications are invited from Chartered Architects with experience in all branches of public building administration. The successful applicant will be required to undertake the duties of the post on a full-time basis. Further details of duties and conditions of service may be obtained on application to the undersigned. Closing date for applications: 27.06.71. Applications should be sent to the undersigned, together with the name and address of two referees, and should be accompanied by a recent photograph. Applications should be sent to the undersigned, together with the name and address of two referees, and should be accompanied by a recent photograph.

#### County Borough of Wallasey

FULL TIME AND PART-TIME SPEECH THERAPISTS

Applications are invited from Chartered Speech Therapists with experience in all branches of public health administration. The successful applicant will be required to undertake the duties of the post on a full-time basis. Further details of duties and conditions of service may be obtained on application to the undersigned. Closing date for applications: 27.06.71. Applications should be sent to the undersigned, together with the name and address of two referees, and should be accompanied by a recent photograph. Applications should be sent to the undersigned, together with the name and address of two referees, and should be accompanied by a recent photograph.

#### County Borough of Westthorpe (Lancashire) U.D.C.

SENIOR ENGINEERS AND INSPECTOR

Construction of a new treatment plant for 30,000 population is soon to commence. The successful applicant will be required to undertake the duties of the post on a full-time basis. Further details of duties and conditions of service may be obtained on application to the undersigned. Closing date for applications: 27.06.71. Applications should be sent to the undersigned, together with the name and address of two referees, and should be accompanied by a recent photograph. Applications should be sent to the undersigned, together with the name and address of two referees, and should be accompanied by a recent photograph.

#### County Borough of Chesterfield

ROYAL HOSPITAL

SENIOR TECHNICIAN I required for the Department of Radiology. Expertise in N.B.S. terms and conditions of service. Further details of duties and conditions of service may be obtained on application to the undersigned. Closing date for applications: 27.06.71. Applications should be sent to the undersigned, together with the name and address of two referees, and should be accompanied by a recent photograph. Applications should be sent to the undersigned, together with the name and address of two referees, and should be accompanied by a recent photograph.

#### County Borough of Chesterfield

ROYAL HOSPITAL

SENIOR TECHNICIAN I required for the Department of Radiology. Expertise in N.B.S. terms and conditions of service. Further details of duties and conditions of service may be obtained on application to the undersigned. Closing date for applications: 27.06.71. Applications should be sent to the undersigned, together with the name and address of two referees, and should be accompanied by a recent photograph. Applications should be sent to the undersigned, together with the name and address of two referees, and should be accompanied by a recent photograph.

#### County Borough of Chesterfield

ROYAL HOSPITAL

SENIOR TECHNICIAN I required for the Department of Radiology. Expertise in N.B.S. terms and conditions of service. Further details of duties and conditions of service may be obtained on application to the undersigned. Closing date for applications: 27.06.71. Applications should be sent to the undersigned, together with the name and address of two referees, and should be accompanied by a recent photograph. Applications should be sent to the undersigned, together with the name and address of two referees, and should be accompanied by a recent photograph.

#### County Borough of Chesterfield

ROYAL HOSPITAL

SENIOR TECHNICIAN I required for the Department of Radiology. Expertise in N.B.S. terms and conditions of service. Further details of duties and conditions of service may be obtained on application to the undersigned. Closing date for applications: 27.06.71. Applications should be sent to the undersigned, together with the name and address of two referees, and should be accompanied by a recent photograph. Applications should be sent to the undersigned, together with the name and address of two referees, and should be accompanied by a recent photograph.

### HOSPITAL APPOINTMENTS

#### Chesterfield Hospital Management Committee

ROYAL HOSPITAL

SENIOR TECHNICIAN I required for the Department of Radiology. Expertise in N.B.S. terms and conditions of service. Further details of duties and conditions of service may be obtained on application to the undersigned. Closing date for applications: 27.06.71. Applications should be sent to the undersigned, together with the name and address of two referees, and should be accompanied by a recent photograph. Applications should be sent to the undersigned, together with the name and address of two referees, and should be accompanied by a recent photograph.

#### Chesterfield Hospital Management Committee

ROYAL HOSPITAL

SENIOR TECHNICIAN I required for the Department of Radiology. Expertise in N.B.S. terms and conditions of service. Further details of duties and conditions of service may be obtained on application to the undersigned. Closing date for applications: 27.06.71. Applications should be sent to the undersigned, together with the name and address of two referees, and should be accompanied by a recent photograph. Applications should be sent to the undersigned, together with the name and address of two referees, and should be accompanied by a recent photograph.

#### Chesterfield Hospital Management Committee

ROYAL HOSPITAL

SENIOR TECHNICIAN I required for the Department of Radiology. Expertise in N.B.S. terms and conditions of service. Further details of duties and conditions of service may be obtained on application to the undersigned. Closing date for applications: 27.06.71. Applications should be sent to the undersigned, together with the name and address of two referees, and should be accompanied by a recent photograph. Applications should be sent to the undersigned, together with the name and address of two referees, and should be accompanied by a recent photograph.

#### Chesterfield Hospital Management Committee

ROYAL HOSPITAL

SENIOR TECHNICIAN I required for the Department of Radiology. Expertise in N.B.S. terms and conditions of service. Further details of duties and conditions of service may be obtained on application to the undersigned. Closing date for applications: 27.06.71. Applications should be sent to the undersigned, together with the name and address of two referees, and should be accompanied by a recent photograph. Applications should be sent to the undersigned, together with the name and address of two referees, and should be accompanied by a recent photograph.

#### Chesterfield Hospital Management Committee

ROYAL HOSPITAL

SENIOR TECHNICIAN I required for the Department of Radiology. Expertise in N.B.S. terms and conditions of service. Further details of duties and conditions of service may be obtained on application to the undersigned. Closing date for applications: 27.06.71. Applications should be sent to the undersigned, together with the name and address of two referees, and should be accompanied by a recent photograph. Applications should be sent to the undersigned, together with the name and address of two referees, and should be accompanied by a recent photograph.

#### Chesterfield Hospital Management Committee

ROYAL HOSPITAL

SENIOR TECHNICIAN I required for the Department of Radiology. Expertise in N.B.S. terms and conditions of service. Further details of duties and conditions of service may be obtained on application to the undersigned. Closing date for applications: 27.06.71. Applications should be sent to the undersigned, together with the name and address of two referees, and should be accompanied by a recent photograph. Applications should be sent to the undersigned, together with the name and address of two referees, and should be accompanied by a recent photograph.

#### Chesterfield Hospital Management Committee

ROYAL HOSPITAL

SENIOR TECHNICIAN I required for the Department of Radiology. Expertise in N.B.S. terms and conditions of service. Further details of duties and conditions of service may be obtained on application to the undersigned. Closing date for applications: 27.06.71. Applications should be sent to the undersigned, together with the name and address of two referees, and should be accompanied by a recent photograph. Applications should be sent to the undersigned, together with the name and address of two referees, and should be accompanied by a recent photograph.

#### Chesterfield Hospital Management Committee

ROYAL HOSPITAL

SENIOR TECHNICIAN I required for the Department of Radiology. Expertise in N.B.S. terms and conditions of service. Further details of duties and conditions of service may be obtained on application to the undersigned. Closing date for applications: 27.06.71. Applications should be sent to the undersigned, together with the name and address of two referees, and should be accompanied by a recent photograph. Applications should be sent to the undersigned, together with the name and address of two referees, and should be accompanied by a recent photograph.

### RADIOGRAPHERS

#### X-Ray Department

Opportunities to gain experience in both general and special radiography. Interested applicants are welcome to send their curriculum vitae to the undersigned. Closing date for applications: 27.06.71. Applications should be sent to the undersigned, together with the name and address of two referees, and should be accompanied by a recent photograph. Applications should be sent to the undersigned, together with the name and address of two referees, and should be accompanied by a recent photograph.

#### Chesterfield Hospital Management Committee

ROYAL HOSPITAL

SENIOR TECHNICIAN I required for the Department of Radiology. Expertise in N.B.S. terms and conditions of service. Further details of duties and conditions of service may be obtained on application to the undersigned. Closing date for applications: 27.06.71. Applications should be sent to the undersigned, together with the name and address of two referees, and should be accompanied by a recent photograph. Applications should be sent to the undersigned, together with the name and address of two referees, and should be accompanied by a recent photograph.

#### Chesterfield Hospital Management Committee

ROYAL HOSPITAL

SENIOR TECHNICIAN I required for the Department of Radiology. Expertise in N.B.S. terms and conditions of service. Further details of duties and conditions of service may be obtained on application to the undersigned. Closing date for applications: 27.06.71. Applications should be sent to the undersigned, together with the name and address of two referees, and should be accompanied by a recent photograph. Applications should be sent to the undersigned, together with the name and address of two referees, and should be accompanied by a recent photograph.

#### Chesterfield Hospital Management Committee

ROYAL HOSPITAL

SENIOR TECHNICIAN I required for the Department of Radiology. Expertise in N.B.S. terms and conditions of service. Further details of duties and conditions of service may be obtained on application to the undersigned. Closing date for applications: 27.06.71. Applications should be sent to the undersigned, together with the name and address of two referees, and should be accompanied by a recent photograph. Applications should be sent to the undersigned, together with the name and address of two referees, and should be accompanied by a recent photograph.

#### Chesterfield Hospital Management Committee

ROYAL HOSPITAL

SENIOR TECHNICIAN I required for the Department of Radiology. Expertise in N.B.S. terms and conditions of service. Further details of duties and conditions of service may be obtained on application to the undersigned. Closing date for applications: 27.06.71. Applications should be sent to the undersigned, together with the name and address of two referees, and should be accompanied by a recent photograph. Applications should be sent to the undersigned, together with the name and address of two referees, and should be accompanied by a recent photograph.

#### Chesterfield Hospital Management Committee

ROYAL HOSPITAL

SENIOR TECHNICIAN I required for the Department of Radiology. Expertise in N.B.S. terms and conditions of service. Further details of duties and conditions of service may be obtained on application to the undersigned. Closing date for applications: 27.06.71. Applications should be sent to the undersigned, together with the name and address of two referees, and should be accompanied by a recent photograph. Applications should be sent to the undersigned, together with the name and address of two referees, and should be accompanied by a recent photograph.

#### Chesterfield Hospital Management Committee

ROYAL HOSPITAL

SENIOR TECHNICIAN I required for the Department of Radiology. Expertise in N.B.S. terms and conditions of service. Further details of duties and conditions of service may be obtained on application to the undersigned. Closing date for applications: 27.06.71. Applications should be sent to the undersigned, together with the name and address of two referees, and should be accompanied by a recent photograph. Applications should be sent to the undersigned, together with the name and address of two referees, and should be accompanied by a recent photograph.

#### Chesterfield Hospital Management Committee

ROYAL HOSPITAL

SENIOR TECHNICIAN I required for the Department of Radiology. Expertise in N.B.S. terms and conditions of service. Further details of duties and conditions of service may be obtained on application to the undersigned. Closing date for applications: 27.06.71. Applications should be sent to the undersigned, together with the name and address of two referees, and should be accompanied by a recent photograph. Applications should be sent to the undersigned, together with the name and address of two referees, and should be accompanied by a recent photograph.

#### Chesterfield Hospital Management Committee

ROYAL HOSPITAL

SENIOR TECHNICIAN I required for the Department of Radiology. Expertise in N.B.S. terms and conditions of service. Further details of duties and conditions of service may be obtained on application to the undersigned. Closing date for applications: 27.06.71. Applications should be sent to the undersigned, together with the name and address of two referees, and should be accompanied by a recent photograph. Applications should be sent to the undersigned, together with the name and address of two referees, and should be accompanied by a recent photograph.

## DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION AND BASIC SERVICES

### CIVIL ENGINEERS

There are vacancies for Civil Engineers to work on a wide variety of Highway, Traffic, Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Schemes.

### SENIOR ASSISTANT ENGINEERS

Commencing salaries negotiable up to £2,751 per annum (S.O.2).

Candidates must be Chartered Engineers.

### ENGINEERING ASSISTANTS

Commencing salaries negotiable up to £2,268 per annum (A.P.V.IV).

Candidates must be graduate Civil Engineers.

General local government conditions apply, together with removal, etc., expenses in appropriate cases.

Applications returnable by 30th June, 1971, from the Chief Engineer, P.O. Box 16, Municipal Buildings, Dale Street, Liverpool, 2.

STANLEY HOLMES, Chief Executive and Town Clerk

The Area Officer, Great Britain







# PROPERTY GUARDIAN

## PRIVATE PROPERTY

### COUNTRY HOUSES AND ESTATES FOR SALE

#### MERE, CHESHIRE

A Modern Detached Country House with 20 Acres



**Frank Westbrook**

48 PRINCESS STREET, MANCHESTER, 2. Tel: 061-236 8888  
and 27, ANN'S PARADE, WILMSLOW SK9 1HS. Tel: 27355

#### TARVIN NEAR CHESTER

(Chester is 10 miles, Ellesmere Port 12 miles)



#### DETACHED RESIDENCE

Curiously situated and in a beautiful decorative style. Four bedrooms, two bathrooms, dining room, kitchen, living room, study, terrace, garden, etc. Price £25,000.

Further details on application to the Agents, W. E. BROWN & SON, 25 The Quadrant, 154 Deansgate, Manchester M2 6RR.

#### HOUSES

##### Cheadle, Cheshire

Life in elegant style. An imposing family residence with emphasis on space, light, and ventilation. Includes: dining room, study, bedrooms, etc. Price £15,950.

SAMUEL RAINES & SON, Cheshire. Tel: 061-228 7341.

##### FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET

AMERICAN Professor and family require house for 12 months from July 1st 1971. Minimum 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, etc. Tel: 061-228 7341.

##### OVERSEAS

MEMORCA - Superbly Situated Apartment. 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, etc. Tel: 061-228 7341.

### HIGH SPEED GAS SERVICE FOR HOUSE-HUNTERS

## Have central heating installed in your new house before you move in

You can make an intelligent choice of the kind of central heating you're going to have, even before you move into your new house.

Just get in touch with the Gas Board in your new locality. They will go along with you to examine your new house and suggest the system that best suits it - and your pocket.

If you want to read more

Ask for the free booklet with details of:

- Replacement of old-fashioned boilers
- Tailor-made central heating
- Guaranteed Warmth central heating
- Low-price Popular Packs



POST TODAY!  
To: The Gas Council (HDF), 59 Bryanston Street, London, W1A 2AZ.

I would like some expert advice on gas central heating. ☐ Please send me the free booklet.  
Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
Tel. No.: \_\_\_\_\_  
Age (if under 18): \_\_\_\_\_ My Gas Board: \_\_\_\_\_

## RYLANDS & CO.

SALES PURCHASES AND VALUATIONS

OF

### COUNTRY COTTAGES, HOUSES AND ESTATES

THE MEAD HOUSE, THOMAS STREET, CIRENCESTER, GLOS.

Telephone: Cirencester 3101-5.

#### SCOTLAND

##### KIRKCUDBRIGHTSHIRE

Attractive dwellinghouse "MAR LODGE", new, OALBEATHIE, with outstanding situation in the Uth Valley. Lounge, dining room, three bedrooms, kitchen, bathroom, double garage and attractive garden. Price £15,000.

##### PERIOD COTTAGE-STYLE RESIDENCE

Comment and carefully considered. Ideal for a permanent home but for sale or for retirement. Full details on application to the Agents, W. E. BROWN & SON, 25 The Quadrant, 154 Deansgate, Manchester M2 6RR.

##### MANCHESTER

##### SHOWROOM, 1,200 Sq. Ft.

Ideal for Manufacturers, Agents etc. Enquiries and orders to: 25 WHITE CHURCH STREET, MANCHESTER, M2 6RR. Telephone: 281474.

##### STORY & STEAD

31 King St. West, Manchester, M3 2PN 061-834 4474.

##### MANCHESTER

##### SHOWROOM, STOREROOMS, WORKROOM

at Barnham House, Lever Street, 5,500 sq.ft. or smaller areas.

##### STORY & STEAD

51 King St. West, Manchester, M3 2PN 061-834 4474.

##### PLANT AND MACHINERY

DAVID BROWN HELICON, 49 PRINCESS STREET, MANCHESTER, 2. Tel: 061-236 8888.

##### FOR SALE

LAND

By order of the Public Trustee

##### The

##### SUPERB FREEHOLD BUILDING

at

##### THE SUMMIT, GOLDINGS HILL

adjoining the largest area of Epping Forest and within easy reach of the City.

4 1/2 ACRES

with outline planning consent for

41 HOUSES

to be sold by auction

on 24th August, 1971, by

AMBROSE & SON

149 High Road, Loughton, Essex. Tel: 01-507 2121-231

High Street, Epping, Essex. Tel: Epping 2666; and 11/12

Johnston Road, Woodford Green, Essex. Tel: 01-504 7084.

Downs: 1 Acres; 2 Dropped; 3 Acres; 4 Disabled; 5 Come to a head; 6 Necromancer; 10 Come; 12 Rascal; 15 Delay; 17 Soon.

Across: 3 Contradiction; 4 Answer; 8 Sticker; 11 Gloam; 13 Malice; 14 Roadway; 16 Teachers; 17 Sock; 18 Do me a favour.

18. Green coating on copper etc (9).

DOWN

1. Gate - crasher (8).

2. Pointer used in teaching (6).

3. Made up (6).

4. Flaccid (4).

5. Type of grouse (9).

6. Negotiates (9).

7. Head back (5).

8. Constant (6).

9. Give up office (8).

10. Kind of dance (4).

11. In the course of (8).

12. Norwegian sea-loch (6).

13. Bad lad (6).

14. Obstacles (8).

15. Naomi's companion in widowhood (4).

16. Obstacles (8).

17. Kind of dance (4).

18. Naomi's companion in widowhood (4).

19. Kind of dance (4).

20. Kind of dance (4).

21. Kind of dance (4).

22. Kind of dance (4).

23. Kind of dance (4).

24. Kind of dance (4).

25. Kind of dance (4).

26. Kind of dance (4).

27. Kind of dance (4).

28. Kind of dance (4).

29. Kind of dance (4).

30. Kind of dance (4).

31. Kind of dance (4).

32. Kind of dance (4).

33. Kind of dance (4).

34. Kind of dance (4).

35. Kind of dance (4).

36. Kind of dance (4).

37. Kind of dance (4).

38. Kind of dance (4).

39. Kind of dance (4).

40. Kind of dance (4).

41. Kind of dance (4).

42. Kind of dance (4).

43. Kind of dance (4).

44. Kind of dance (4).

45. Kind of dance (4).

46. Kind of dance (4).

47. Kind of dance (4).

48. Kind of dance (4).

49. Kind of dance (4).

50. Kind of dance (4).

51. Kind of dance (4).

52. Kind of dance (4).

53. Kind of dance (4).

54. Kind of dance (4).

55. Kind of dance (4).

56. Kind of dance (4).

57. Kind of dance (4).

58. Kind of dance (4).

59. Kind of dance (4).

60. Kind of dance (4).

61. Kind of dance (4).

62. Kind of dance (4).

63. Kind of dance (4).

64. Kind of dance (4).

65. Kind of dance (4).

66. Kind of dance (4).

67. Kind of dance (4).

68. Kind of dance (4).

69. Kind of dance (4).

70. Kind of dance (4).

71. Kind of dance (4).

72. Kind of dance (4).

73. Kind of dance (4).

74. Kind of dance (4).

75. Kind of dance (4).

76. Kind of dance (4).

77. Kind of dance (4).

78. Kind of dance (4).

79. Kind of dance (4).

80. Kind of dance (4).

81. Kind of dance (4).

82. Kind of dance (4).

83. Kind of dance (4).

84. Kind of dance (4).

85. Kind of dance (4).

86. Kind of dance (4).

87. Kind of dance (4).

88. Kind of dance (4).

89. Kind of dance (4).

90. Kind of dance (4).

91. Kind of dance (4).

92. Kind of dance (4).

93. Kind of dance (4).

94. Kind of dance (4).

95. Kind of dance (4).

96. Kind of dance (4).

97. Kind of dance (4).

98. Kind of dance (4).

99. Kind of dance (4).

100. Kind of dance (4).

101. Kind of dance (4).

102. Kind of dance (4).

103. Kind of dance (4).

104. Kind of dance (4).

105. Kind of dance (4).

106. Kind of dance (4).

107. Kind of dance (4).

108. Kind of dance (4).

109. Kind of dance (4).

110. Kind of dance (4).

111. Kind of dance (4).

112. Kind of dance (4).

113. Kind of dance (4).

114. Kind of dance (4).

115. Kind of dance (4).

116. Kind of dance (4).

117. Kind of dance (4).

118. Kind of dance (4).

119. Kind of dance (4).

120. Kind of dance (4).

121. Kind of dance (4).

122. Kind of dance (4).

123. Kind of dance (4).

124. Kind of dance (4).

125. Kind of dance (4).

126. Kind of dance (4).

127. Kind of dance (4).

128. Kind of dance (4).

129. Kind of dance (4).

130. Kind of dance (4).

131. Kind of dance (4).

132. Kind of dance (4).

133. Kind of dance (4).

134. Kind of dance (4).

135. Kind of dance (4).

136. Kind of dance (4).

137. Kind of dance (4).

138. Kind of dance (4).

139. Kind of dance (4).

140. Kind of dance (4).

141. Kind of dance (4).

142. Kind of dance (4).

143. Kind of dance (4).

144. Kind of dance (4).

145. Kind of dance (4).

146. Kind of dance (4).

147. Kind of dance (4).

148. Kind of dance (4).

149. Kind of dance (4).

150. Kind of dance (4).

151. Kind of dance (4).

152. Kind of dance (4).

153. Kind of dance (4).

154. Kind of dance (4).

155. Kind of dance (4).

156. Kind of dance (4).

157. Kind of dance (4).

158. Kind of dance (4).

159. Kind of dance (4).

160. Kind of dance (4).

161. Kind of dance (4).

162. Kind of dance (4).

163. Kind of dance (4).

164. Kind of dance (4).

165. Kind of dance (4).

166. Kind of dance (4).

167. Kind of dance (4).

168. Kind of dance (4).

169. Kind of dance (4).

170. Kind of dance (4).

171. Kind of dance (4).

172. Kind of dance (4).

173. Kind of dance (4).

174. Kind of dance (4).

175. Kind of dance (4).



# SPORTS GUARDIAN

## Ma-Shema favoured by the weights

### Rock Roi has the courage

By SIMON CHANNON

A Royal victory in the Ascot Gold Cup has been a real triumph for the horse, and this afternoon there is a real possibility that the dream will come true, via Charlton. However, as well as Charlton, he will be suited by the soft ground and the long trip, so will Rock Roi (3.45), who I now give Peter Walwyn his first success of the meeting.

Rock Roi turned in one of the greatest performances I have seen when a close third to Meadowview and High Line in the John Porter Stakes at Newbury last year. Although off the bit over half a mile from home when holding a narrow lead, he refused to give in and it was not until the last 100 yards that he was passed.

Next time out he gave Alton Volante the subsequent Yorkshire Cup winner, and a three quarters of a length beating over two miles of today's course, and most recently he was second to Bannish in the French Gold Cup.

Charlton, favoured by the conditions, came home three lengths clear of Yellow River at Sandown recently but he has a hard task this time to confirm those placings on the worse terms in the Gold Cup.

John Splendid in the Cork and Orrery Stakes is another who will like the going. This will be a fine race for him to give 14lb to the Irish 2000 Guineas winner, King's Company, and 24lb to Ma-Shema.

Ma-Shema has only had two outings this season and ran well each time. After finishing second to My Swallow at Kempton he was not at all that far behind the Queen

A highly competitive field of eleven runners make this afternoon's Ascot Gold Cup a particularly intriguing race. The French candidate, Faux Monnayeur, has won over three miles in heavy going so is one sure to stay the distance. He was well behind Rock Roi, however, in the French Gold Cup when the latter was second to Ransin.

Rock Roi is the only English trained candidate to have proved himself over the distance but there is no reason why Charlton, Yellow River and Ransin should not do so.

At one time or another they have all been running on at the end of their long distance races. Charlton and Rock Roi may not on the going better than Yellow River. Last time out the latter ran a superb race considering he was trying to give Charlton 12lb and there may be little between them this time but it will take a guaranteed to act in the going.

On Chesler Cup running Yellow River has a slight advantage over Ransin and should appeal to each-way punters. Apart from his chance on the book, his rider, Lester Piggott, has a fantastic record in the event. As a who only bet, however, Charlton must be the selection because he is guaranteed to act in the going.

John Splendid in the Cork and Orrery Stakes is another who will like the going. This will be a fine race for him to give 14lb to the Irish 2000 Guineas winner, King's Company, and 24lb to Ma-Shema.

Ma-Shema has only had two outings this season and ran well each time. After finishing second to My Swallow at Kempton he was not at all that far behind the Queen

By RICHARD BAERLEIN

placed horses in the French 2000 Guineas. I regard this race as one of the best of the season, and Ma-Shema and at the weights resting between jobs. Splendid is a slight preference for the latter.

Ron Huthinson, rider of John Splendid, is the top rider of the meeting so far with three winners. He won on Hardbake yesterday after first two winners on the first day. He is now 6-4 favourite, with 3-2 Joe Mercer. Geoff Lewis, 14-1 yesterday morning, is now 5-1 after winning the Coronation Stakes on Magic Flute.

Lester Piggott, still 10-1, should complete a two year old double on Deep River and Meadow Mint today. Meadow Mint is a particularly nice type of two-year-old who made 2 very easy winning debut at Sandown. He looks sure to win the Chesham Stakes.

If Lester could ride this two-year-old double, and win the Gold Cup on Yellow River, the 10-1 would be slashed to 5-4 for the top rider of the meeting.

Ma-Shema, my nap for the 1000 Guineas, came back to form when she won the Coronation Stakes by five lengths. She is not a beauty but she looked far better than on Guineas day and is clearly a very high class filly though very difficult to train.

She was well backed yesterday, particularly by the bookies, and watched Super Honey go down to the start post. She could not stride out at all to the ground and was last of the last of the straight. The disappointing Season was managed to pass Favourite for second place.

Bill Watts, who moved to Richmond, Yorks, from the market last season, brought Waterloo down for the Queen

## Course pointers

Leading trainer at the course Noel Murless runs only Philip of Spain (3.5) and Selhurst (4.20) on this right-hand track, where a low to middle draw could again prove best. Selhurst was a strong Newmarket fancy for the Derby but, after two disappointing outings this term, did not run. Lester Piggott, still without a success, rode the first two winners last year, and must have high hopes of a repeat with Ballet Français (2.30) and Deep River (3.5). It looks significant that Piggott has chosen to ride Meadow Mint (4.55) trained by his father-in-law Sam Armstrong. Murless, who won with Magic Flute yesterday, needs only one to reach a half century of Royal Ascot winners which have netted nearly £160,000. King Penguin's trainer won the Chesham with Ribbion in 1968.



The Queen's four-year-old colt, Charlton, strongly fancied to give jockey in form, Joe Mercer, a winning ride in the Gold Cup

## ROYAL ASCOT—GOLD CUP DAY

TOTE DOUBLE: 3.45 & 4.55. TREBLE: 3.05, 4.20 & 5.30. COIN: JACKPOT: HAME ALL SIX WINNERS—£1,817.70. BSC: 3.05, 5.45 & 4.30.

2.30—CORK AND ORRERY STAKES: 3f; winner £3,074 (11 runners).

101 (5) 0134-54 John Splendid (D) (A. Strathairn) Dunslop 4-9-11

102 (9) 0211-10 Meakin (C/O, BF) (R. Bouchard) J. Winter 4-9-11

103 (4) 400-121 Ant (R. Webster) M. Clement, France 5-8-12

104 (4) 1203-21 Khe's Company (D) (B. Farnham) D. W. R. Martin

105 (10) 012-021 Deep River (D) (D. Robinson) P. Davis 5-11

106 (8) 012-021 Khe's Company (D) (B. Farnham) D. W. R. Martin

107 (11) 012-021 Khe's Company (D) (B. Farnham) D. W. R. Martin

108 (11) 012-021 Khe's Company (D) (B. Farnham) D. W. R. Martin

109 (11) 012-021 Khe's Company (D) (B. Farnham) D. W. R. Martin

110 (11) 012-021 Khe's Company (D) (B. Farnham) D. W. R. Martin

111 (11) 012-021 Khe's Company (D) (B. Farnham) D. W. R. Martin

112 (11) 012-021 Khe's Company (D) (B. Farnham) D. W. R. Martin

113 (11) 012-021 Khe's Company (D) (B. Farnham) D. W. R. Martin

114 (11) 012-021 Khe's Company (D) (B. Farnham) D. W. R. Martin

115 (11) 012-021 Khe's Company (D) (B. Farnham) D. W. R. Martin

116 (11) 012-021 Khe's Company (D) (B. Farnham) D. W. R. Martin

117 (11) 012-021 Khe's Company (D) (B. Farnham) D. W. R. Martin

118 (11) 012-021 Khe's Company (D) (B. Farnham) D. W. R. Martin

119 (11) 012-021 Khe's Company (D) (B. Farnham) D. W. R. Martin

120 (11) 012-021 Khe's Company (D) (B. Farnham) D. W. R. Martin

121 (11) 012-021 Khe's Company (D) (B. Farnham) D. W. R. Martin

122 (11) 012-021 Khe's Company (D) (B. Farnham) D. W. R. Martin

123 (11) 012-021 Khe's Company (D) (B. Farnham) D. W. R. Martin

124 (11) 012-021 Khe's Company (D) (B. Farnham) D. W. R. Martin

125 (11) 012-021 Khe's Company (D) (B. Farnham) D. W. R. Martin

126 (11) 012-021 Khe's Company (D) (B. Farnham) D. W. R. Martin

127 (11) 012-021 Khe's Company (D) (B. Farnham) D. W. R. Martin

128 (11) 012-021 Khe's Company (D) (B. Farnham) D. W. R. Martin

129 (11) 012-021 Khe's Company (D) (B. Farnham) D. W. R. Martin

130 (11) 012-021 Khe's Company (D) (B. Farnham) D. W. R. Martin

131 (11) 012-021 Khe's Company (D) (B. Farnham) D. W. R. Martin

132 (11) 012-021 Khe's Company (D) (B. Farnham) D. W. R. Martin

133 (11) 012-021 Khe's Company (D) (B. Farnham) D. W. R. Martin

134 (11) 012-021 Khe's Company (D) (B. Farnham) D. W. R. Martin

135 (11) 012-021 Khe's Company (D) (B. Farnham) D. W. R. Martin

136 (11) 012-021 Khe's Company (D) (B. Farnham) D. W. R. Martin

137 (11) 012-021 Khe's Company (D) (B. Farnham) D. W. R. Martin

138 (11) 012-021 Khe's Company (D) (B. Farnham) D. W. R. Martin

139 (11) 012-021 Khe's Company (D) (B. Farnham) D. W. R. Martin

140 (11) 012-021 Khe's Company (D) (B. Farnham) D. W. R. Martin

141 (11) 012-021 Khe's Company (D) (B. Farnham) D. W. R. Martin

142 (11) 012-021 Khe's Company (D) (B. Farnham) D. W. R. Martin

143 (11) 012-021 Khe's Company (D) (B. Farnham) D. W. R. Martin

144 (11) 012-021 Khe's Company (D) (B. Farnham) D. W. R. Martin

145 (11) 012-021 Khe's Company (D) (B. Farnham) D. W. R. Martin

146 (11) 012-021 Khe's Company (D) (B. Farnham) D. W. R. Martin

147 (11) 012-021 Khe's Company (D) (B. Farnham) D. W. R. Martin

148 (11) 012-021 Khe's Company (D) (B. Farnham) D. W. R. Martin

149 (11) 012-021 Khe's Company (D) (B. Farnham) D. W. R. Martin

150 (11) 012-021 Khe's Company (D) (B. Farnham) D. W. R. Martin

151 (11) 012-021 Khe's Company (D) (B. Farnham) D. W. R. Martin

152 (11) 012-021 Khe's Company (D) (B. Farnham) D. W. R. Martin

153 (11) 012-021 Khe's Company (D) (B. Farnham) D. W. R. Martin

154 (11) 012-021 Khe's Company (D) (B. Farnham) D. W. R. Martin

155 (11) 012-021 Khe's Company (D) (B. Farnham) D. W. R. Martin

156 (11) 012-021 Khe's Company (D) (B. Farnham) D. W. R. Martin

157 (11) 012-021 Khe's Company (D) (B. Farnham) D. W. R. Martin

158 (11) 012-021 Khe's Company (D) (B. Farnham) D. W. R. Martin

159 (11) 012-021 Khe's Company (D) (B. Farnham) D. W. R. Martin

160 (11) 012-021 Khe's Company (D) (B. Farnham) D. W. R. Martin

161 (11) 012-021 Khe's Company (D) (B. Farnham) D. W. R. Martin

162 (11) 012-021 Khe's Company (D) (B. Farnham) D. W. R. Martin

163 (11) 012-021 Khe's Company (D) (B. Farnham) D. W. R. Martin

164 (11) 012-021 Khe's Company (D) (B. Farnham) D. W. R. Martin

165 (11) 012-021 Khe's Company (D) (B. Farnham) D. W. R. Martin

## Hamilton

**COURSE POINTERS:** Right-hand course which favours the middle runners. Faux Monnayeur was successful at this meeting last season. Faux Monnayeur was successful at this meeting last season. Faux Monnayeur was successful at this meeting last season.

**7.05—DRUMLOCK SELLING STAKES:** 2-Y-O; 8f; winner £2,000. (11 runners).

1 (1) 0134-54 John Splendid (D) (A. Strathairn) Dunslop 4-9-11

2 (9) 0211-10 Meakin (C/O, BF) (R. Bouchard) J. Winter 4-9-11

3 (4) 400-121 Ant (R. Webster) M. Clement, France 5-8-12

4 (4) 1203-21 Khe's Company (D) (B. Farnham) D. W. R. Martin

5 (10) 012-021 Deep River (D) (D. Robinson) P. Davis 5-11

6 (8) 012-021 Khe's Company (D) (B. Farnham) D. W. R. Martin

7 (11) 012-021 Khe's Company (D) (B. Farnham) D. W. R. Martin

8 (11) 012-021 Khe's Company (D) (B. Farnham) D. W. R. Martin

9 (11) 012-021 Khe's Company (D) (B. Farnham) D. W. R. Martin

10 (11) 012-021 Khe's Company (D) (B. Farnham) D. W. R. Martin

11 (11) 012-021 Khe's Company (D) (B. Farnham) D. W. R. Martin

12 (11) 012-021 Khe's Company (D) (B. Farnham) D. W. R. Martin

13 (11) 012-021 Khe's Company (D) (B. Farnham) D. W. R. Martin

14 (11) 012-021 Khe's Company (D) (B. Farnham) D. W. R. Martin

15 (11) 012-021 Khe's Company (D) (B. Farnham) D. W. R. Martin

16 (11) 012-021 Khe's Company (D) (B. Farnham) D. W. R. Martin

17 (11) 012-021 Khe's Company (D) (B. Farnham) D. W. R. Martin

18 (11) 012-021 Khe's Company (D) (B. Farnham) D. W. R. Martin

19 (11) 012-021 Khe's Company (D) (B. Farnham) D. W. R. Martin

20 (11) 012-021 Khe's Company (D) (B. Farnham) D. W. R. Martin

21 (11) 012-021 Khe's Company (D) (B. Farnham) D. W. R. Martin

22 (11) 012-021 Khe's Company (D) (B. Farnham) D. W. R. Martin

23 (11) 012-021 Khe's Company (D) (B. Farnham) D. W. R. Martin

24 (11) 012-021 Khe's Company (D) (B. Farnham) D. W. R. Martin

25 (11) 012-021 Khe's Company (D) (B. Farnham) D. W. R. Martin

26 (11) 012-021 Khe's Company (D) (B. Farnham) D. W. R. Martin

27 (11) 012-021 Khe's Company (D) (B. Farnham) D. W. R. Martin

28 (11) 012-021 Khe's Company (D) (B. Farnham) D. W. R. Martin

29 (11) 012-021 Khe's Company (D) (B. Farnham) D. W. R. Martin

30 (11) 012-021 Khe's Company (D) (B. Farnham) D. W. R. Martin

31 (11) 012-021 Khe's Company (D) (B. Farnham) D. W. R. Martin

32 (11) 012-021 Khe's Company (D) (B. Farnham) D. W. R. Martin

33 (11) 012-021 Khe's Company (D) (B. Farnham) D. W. R. Martin

34 (11) 012-021 Khe's Company (D) (B. Farnham) D. W. R. Martin

35 (11) 012-021 Khe's Company (D) (B. Farnham) D. W. R. Martin

36 (11) 012-021 Khe's Company (D) (B. Farnham) D. W. R. Martin

37 (11) 012-021 Khe's Company (D) (B. Farnham) D. W. R. Martin

38 (11) 012-021 Khe's Company (D) (B. Farnham) D. W. R. Martin

39 (11) 012-021 Khe's Company (D) (B. Farnham) D. W. R. Martin

40 (11) 012-021 Khe's Company (D) (B. Farnham) D. W. R. Martin

41 (11) 012-021 Khe's Company (D) (B. Farnham) D. W. R. Martin

42 (11) 012-021 Khe's Company (D) (B. Farnham) D. W. R. Martin

43 (11) 012-021 Khe's Company (D) (B. Farnham) D. W. R. Martin

44 (11) 012-021 Khe's Company (D) (B. Farnham) D. W. R. Martin

## Duckham scores six tries for a tour record

From DAVID FROST: West Coast and Buller 6. British Lions 39

Six tries by David Duckham, superb goalkeeping by Bob Miller, and 31 points in the first half are the features most likely to be remembered about the British Lions' victory by six goals, two tries, and a penalty goal to a penalty goal and a try over West Coast and Buller in sunshine but on another heavy pitch here today.

But there were other features perhaps more significant. John Taylor, who had been leading the forwards forcefully and playing with skill, suffered a recurrence of his hamstring trouble and had to leave the field early in the second half, being replaced by slayers. It is doubtful if Taylor will now be available for selection for the first Test in 10 days time.

In addition, the Lions scored only eight points in the second half, losing loose and slack. Part of the trouble was that Lester Piggott, who received a bang on the knee early in the game, was not successful as a makeshift stand-off half. The Lions badly need a reserve stand-off now that Wilson has become an essential part of the centre. Neither Ross nor Lewis today has looked the part.

Duckham is the first overseas player to score six tries in a match in New Zealand. The previous record for a Lion was four, an achievement shared by

John Bevan, of the present Lions, and Peter Jackson, David Hewitt, and John Young in 1939.

All the Lions' tries in the first half were scored by the forwards. He was successful with all his first six kicks and ended his first half with a try and a penalty. He kicked six conversions and a penalty goal and also scored a try by taking a return pass from Piggott. He did this with a heavy ball on a heavy pitch. The Lions' other try was scored by Piggott.

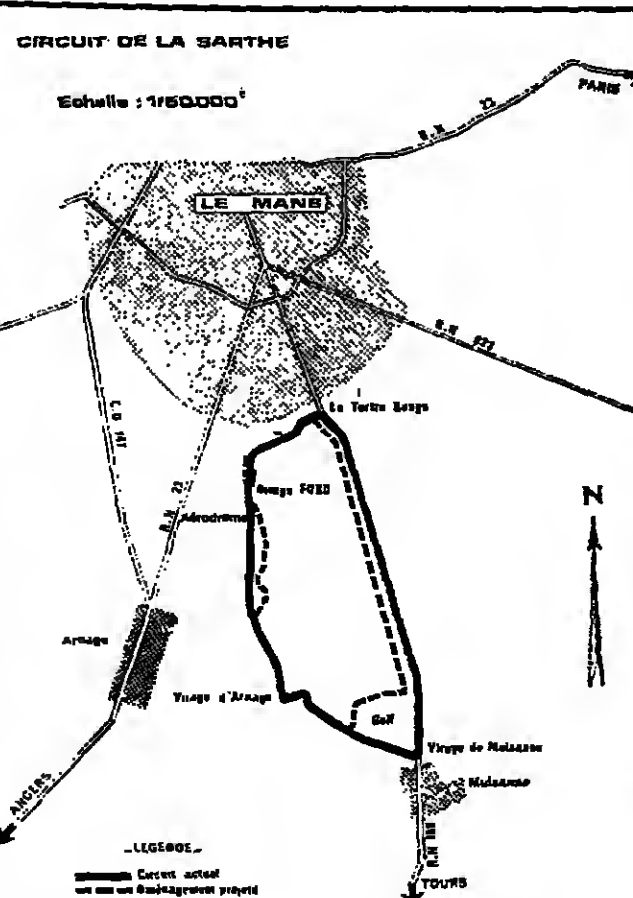
While the Lions were playing well the local team were hopelessly outplayed. Their forwards were too small and too slow. They were outplayed by the Lions' forwards. They were outplayed by the Lions' forwards.

The Lions' forwards were hopelessly outplayed. Their forwards were too small and too slow. They were outplayed by the Lions' forwards. They were outplayed by the Lions' forwards.

The Lions' forwards were hopelessly outplayed. Their forwards were too small and too slow. They were outplayed by the Lions' forwards. They were outplayed by the Lions' forwards.

The Lions' forwards were hopelessly outplayed. Their forwards were too small and too slow. They were outplayed by the Lions' forwards. They were outplayed by the Lions' forwards.

The Lions' forwards were hopelessly outplayed. Their forwards were too small and too slow. They were outplayed by the Lions' forwards. They were outplayed by the Lions' forwards.



The dotted line on the left side of the plan is the Whitehouse bypass, while the dotted line on the right of the plan shows the new Mulsanne Straight

## Le Mans is to be made safer

By ERIC DYMOCK

great deal to the area. When the new motorway is complete, Paris will be around two hours away. The trouble is that what the 24-hour race needs is not so much a new track, as a new rule book. Originally, it was a race for production cars, and in stages, this is what it needs to become again. The danger here is not so much a new track, as a new rule book. Originally, it was a race for production cars, and in stages, this is what it needs to become again.

What makes this change so important, apart from its scale, is that it will make Le Mans virtually independent of public roads, which means it can more easily be used for other races. The character of the 24-hour race need not be altered much, but it will be easier to run. Criticisms by drivers on safety grounds will be answered.

Speeds will not come down by much, indeed, the Automobile Club de l'Ouest expects them to reach 250 mph. Much of the cost is being met by the local authority, because this race means a

great deal to the







# Jobs fear stays after Clyde men meet Mr Heath

BY OUR OWN REPORTERS

Shipyard workers from the Clyde confronted Mr Heath at Downing Street yesterday and were given an assurance that the aim of "reconstruction" following the collapse of Upper Clyde Shipbuilders was to make shipbuilding on the Clyde prosperous. By his refusal to guarantee jobs left them still dissatisfied.

About 400 vociferous yard workers were kept back from the entrance to No. 10 by a steel barricade and a police cordon, while a deputation of six spent three quarters of an hour pressing Mr Heath, the Scottish Secretary Mr Gordon Campbell, and the

Minister for Industry, Sir

John Eden, for assurances.

Meanwhile, the British Steel

Corporation was considering a

request by the provisional

liquidator to resume vital steel

supplies to UCS, which col-

lapsed owing £38 millions and

throwing the jobs of 8,500 into

jeopardy.

Mr James Airlie, shop

stewards' convenor, said after

the meeting: "Mr Heath could

give us no guarantee that no

contraction would take place.

We will mobilise a political and

industrial movement—not just

from the shipyard but from the

whole working class of

Scotland."

Clydebank councillor and

shop steward, Mr Jimmy Reid,

who also met Mr Heath, said:

"We got the impression that

we were talking to a man who

didn't know what a dole queue

was, who didn't know what it

meant to working class families,

and who didn't care very much

either."

The 400 workers, who had

arrived by overnight train,

rallied in the Central Hall, West-

minster, before converging on

Downing Street. They were told

by Mr Anthony Wedgwood

Benn, former Technology Minister,

and their leading parliament-

ary advocate that the "butch-

ery" of UCS had been planned

by the Conservative Party as

long ago as December 1969. This

was originally revealed in a

Guardian report.

Lobbying

The men later followed their

deputation to the Scottish Office

in Whitehall, where there were

more talks, and spent the after-

noon at the Commons listening

to a report-back and lobbying

MPs. At the House they

chanted, "Heath out" and

hoisted placards bearing ironic

references to the Prime Min-

ister's housing activities.

Mr William Ross, Shadow

Secretary of State for Scotland,

told the men at the House that

the decision to put a liquidator

into UCS was "crazy" because

the company was on the verge

of profitability. Mr Benn also

spoke to them.

Mr Heath told the deputation

that it would not be honest

to give any assurance other than

that the Government aimed to

maintain shipbuilding on the

Upper Clyde and make it pro-

sperous. Mr Campbell—who

later met the men at the Scot-

tish Office—said that it was

quite unreasonable to insist on

the preservation of jobs because

a rundown of labour had already

started at the time of the

liquidation.

The Prime Minister empha-

sised that although greatly

increased productivity had been

achieved at UCS, neither the

chairman nor the managing

director had been able to con-

vince the Government that the

company was setting into a

better condition. The Govern-

ment was aware of the social

problem and had guaranteed to

meet the wage bill. But he could

not guarantee that every man

would be employed in the same

position after reconstruction,

nor could he guarantee that

there would be no contraction.

The UCS had been the wrong

organisation to set up, but with

better management and labour

relations, there was no reason

why the Upper Clyde could not

compete with the world.

The men reiterated plans to

occupy the yards in order to

stave off a close-down. Mr Reid

said: "If Mr Davies and Mr

Heath want to get us out they

will have to come and do it them-

selves." And after the Commons

lobby shipyard workers said that

they were considering sabotag-

ing the winding up process by

failing to produce important

books and documents. The work-

ers are strongly in favour of the

Opposition's appeal for national-

isation of UCS.

The technicalities of liquida-

tion have not altered the work-

ers' conviction that the yard is

viable. Mr Airlie said: "There

was an 87 per cent increase in

productivity last year. In over-

age years we have produced six

ships a year. Last year nine

were completed and delivered

and next year there would be

12—the best record in Europe."

Our Political Correspondent

adds: Mr Benn told the ship-

yard workers at the Commons

meeting that Labour would have

to win its struggle against

mounting unemployment until

the Government was defeated.

The attack on the Government's

policy for the shipbuilding

industry was "only the begin-

ning."

Mr Benn said there was dis-

quiet because of reports that

the US Congress might not

agree to support Lockheed in

the building of the Trident, if

that happened another 40,000

jobs would be at risk on the

RB 211 engine.

Victor Keegan, Industrial

Correspondent, adds: The Gov-

ernment is believed to favour

closing the John Brown yards

on the Upper Clyde and con-

centrating production at the

Fairfield yards on a three-shift

basis.

Gibbard cartoon, page 8; Peter

Jenkins and John Kerr,

page 13

## West's tough line in Pakistan

continued from page one

which is fairly general, is re-

garded as feasible by many dip-

lomats trying to blackmail the

US with China.

West Pakistan, of course,

could survive a reduction of aid,

even its complete cessation,

since her economy is still mainly

agricultural. One could probably

even maintain the army at its

present strength in both East

and West since, as always, its

needs would take priority.

Nevertheless, this could hardly

continue indefinitely. But the

real question about the Western

line is that the assumptions on

which it rests are extremely

wobbly. It assumes either that

President Yahya can be brought

to offer something approaching

independence to the Bengalis,

perhaps interim association fol-

lowed by a referendum, or that

the Bengalis can be brought to

accept that they should remain

part of Pakistan. Neither seems

likely, except in the latter case

by continued coercion.

Many diplomats here believe

that the Bengalis are irreconcil-

able, and find it hard to imagine

that President Yahya can pro-

duce some hope that he will at

least release Sheikh Mujib Khan,

order the army back to

harrasses in East Bengal, and

replace General Tikka Khan as

military governor.

Even such limited action, par-

ticularly the first, may be beyond

his options. The cynical view is

that the West has been in the long

run, he satisfied with an end to

open terror in East Bengal, a

recognition that there is a seri-

ous refugee and famine problem,

and token steps towards a po-

litical settlement. If that is the

case, much of what the Pakistan

Government may lose in aid over

the next few months would prob-

ably be made up later, but West-

ern Governments seem ready at

the moment to inflict serious

short-term damage on West

Pakistan's economy as the means

of achieving at least some steps

in the right direction.

## Prayer is not enough

By NORMAN SHRAPNEL,

Parliamentary Correspondent

"pray" against such orders

but this is a negative system

and it did not satisfy them.

Prayer, they maintain, is

not enough. Mr Pater Archer

was among those who argued

that they did not feel them-

selves to be there just to be

told by the Home Secretary

what he had decided to do.

Mr Archer took the opportu-

nity of warning Mr

Maudling about how baffled

people were getting by a

parliamentary system which is

increasingly becoming a kind

of procedural obstacle race.

But Mr Maudling insisted

on the need for flexibility and

swift action—meaning on the

Government's part—and

all the time. Was he not intro-

ducing parliamentary control

over the rules for the first

time? He meant they could

be prayed against. So they

could, but he was reminded

that this was only because

many of the things that used

to be in statutes were not in

rules.

The critics insisted on

dividing the House during the

report stage of the Bill, and

lost their amendment by 195

to 169.



Mr Wedgwood Benn with shipyard workers in Whitehall yesterday. (Picture by Peter Johns)

## Animals come before a home

A couple who were evicted

from their council

house after neighbours had

complained about their pets

have boarded their six chil-

dren with relatives and

gone to live in a garage.

Also sharing the premises,

19ft. by 8ft., are their

daughter-in-law and all

their pets—nine cats, two

dogs, a rabbit, and a variety

of birds, including racing

pigeons.

Mr and Mrs William Martin

were evicted from their coun-

cil house in Norbury Avenue,

Thornton Heath, two weeks

ago. They moved into the

garage, with their daughter-

in-law, Lyne, after Croydon

Council had offered alterna-

tive accommodation, but said

that they could not take all

their pets with them.

"Although it hurts the

children now to be separated

from us, it would hurt them

even more if the pets had to

be disposed of," said Mrs

Dorothy Martin. "We are not

moving from here until we

are offered a place where we

can take all the pets. We

have been council tenants for

25 years and not once have we

fallen into arrears. It was un-

just of the council to evict us

because a few neighbours

complained."

The garage is lit by a road

lamp and the Martins cook by

paraffin stove. Their clothes

are in piles on the floor, and

their two straw mattresses are

shared with the animals.

Mr Martin said: "We have

lived everywhere to get accom-

modation. But nobody wants

us if we take the pets. We

couldn't have them put down.

It would break the children's

hearts."

A neighbour, Mrs Olive

Mills, said the eviction was

long overdue, and nearly 30

people had signed a petition

for their removal. "We were

all sick of the sound of the

animals and the mess they

made," she said.

A few days after moving

to the garage the couple

applied to Croydon welfare

department. Mr G. Borroff,

director of social services,

said: "We offered them a

place but they refused when

we told them it wasn't also

suitable for racing pigeons.

We have no objection to